THE Bombay Gazette,

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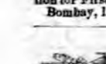

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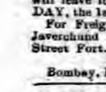

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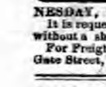

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Experiences of a Barrister	1	2
Ex Wife (The) ..... John Lang	1	8
The Forest Rangers ..... F. Gerstaecker	1	8
Florence McCarthy ..... Lady Morgan	1	8
Forget me not (The) ..... T. C. Grattan	0	12
Frankenstein ..... Mrs. Shelly	0	12
Gambler's Wife (The) ..... Mrs. Grey	1	8
Garibaldi and the Italian Campaign.	1	2
Adventures of an Emigrant ... G. Rowcroft	1	2
Greville, or Paris in 1840 ..... Mrs. Gore	1	2
Guards (The) ..... Capt. Rafter	1	8
Gurney Married ..... T. Hook	1	8
Hand and Glove	1	8
Harry Hamilton ..... Capt. Stewart	1	2
Heir of West Wayland ..... Mary Howitt	1	2
Hunchback of Notre Dame ... Victor Hugo	1	8
Hussar (The) ..... Rev. G. R. Gleig	1	4
Highlanders of Glen Ora ..... J. Grant	1	8
History of a Flirt ..... Related by Herself.	1	2
Hungarian Brothers ..... Miss A. Pavier	1	2
Inheritance (The) ..... Miss Ferrier	1	2
The Double Marriage ..... Mrs. Southworth	1	8
The Florida Reef ..... J. F. Cooper	1	2
Jealous Wife (The) ..... Miss Pardoe	1	8
Jilt (The)	1	8
Julia and other Tales ..... Miss Lee	1	2
Katharine Ashton ..... Rev. G. R. Gleig	1	2
The Privateer Captain ..... Waters	1	2
Lady Anne Granard ..... Miss L. E. Landon	1	2
Lady and the Priest (The)	1	8
Last of the Fairlies ..... G. P. R. James	0	12
Larry Lynch	1	2
The Library of a Law Clerk	1	2
Life of Nelson ..... Southey	1	2
Life of a Beauty ..... Author of "The Jilt"	1	8
Old Paul's Treasure (Juvenile)	1	2
Lost Bride (The) ..... Mrs. Southworth	1	8
Lottery of Marriage ..... Mrs. Trollope	1	8
Lover on Trial (The) ..... Lady Lyons	0	12
The Pearl necklace (Juvenile)	1	2
Man of Business (The) ..... Mrs. Gore	1	8
Margaret Catchpole ..... Rev. R. Cobbold	1	8
Margaret Maitland ..... Author of "Merkland"	1	2
Marrying Man	1	8
A Young Maid's Fortunes ... Mrs. S. C. Hall	1	2
Marriage ..... Miss Ferrier	1	2
Marriage Settlement ..... W. Russell	1	2
Marks Reef, or the Crater ... J. F. Cooper	1	8
Maurice Tiernay	1	8
Merkland ..... Author of "Margaret Maitland"	1	2
Moneyed Man (The) ..... Horace Smith	1	8
Mysterious Marriage (The) ... Mrs. Ward	1	2
Napoleon the Little ..... Victor Hugo	0	12
Old Guard (The)	0	12
Only Daughter (The) ..... G. R. Gleig	1	8
The Monks of Leadenhall ..... T. Gaspey	1	8
Outlaw ..... Mrs. S. C. Hall	1	2
Outward Bound	1	8
Parley's Tales Elegantly Gilt. (Juvenile)	1	4
Paul and Virginia ..... Howard Paul	0	12
Patchwork	0	12
Stories of Ours ..... J. Grant	1	8
Rectory Guest (The) ..... Mrs. Grey	1	8
Refugees of Martinique ..... Eugene Sue	1	8
Reginald Lyle ..... Miss Pardoe	1	8
Reminiscences of a Medico ... Waters	1	2
Remembrances of a Monthly ... Nurse	1	2
Reveries of a Bachelor ..... R. Marvel	1	2
Richard Savage ..... Whitehead	1	8
Rizzio ..... G. P. R. James	1	8
Roger Mowbray, A Merchant Prince A. Somerville	0	12
Romance of Forest and Prairie	0	12
Rory O More ..... S. Lover	1	8
Rose Foster ..... Fanny Fern	1	2
Rose de Blaquiere ..... Miss A. M. Porter.	1	2
Saucy Jack (The)	1	8
Scott's Poems ..... Sir W. Scott	0	12
Scottish Heiress (The) ..... R. M. Daniels	0	12
A Tale of Intemperance ..... Miss Fuller	0	12
Sidney Smith's Essays ..... Rev. S. Smith	1	8
Sir Jasper Carew	1	8
Sir Philip Hetherington ..... Lady Lyons	1	2
Squanders of Castle Squander. W. Carleton	1	8
Stories and Legends of Ireland. S. Lover	1	8
Stuart of Dunleath ..... Hon. Mrs. Norton.	1	2
Student's Wife (The) ..... Mrs. Daniels	1	8
Sybil Lennard ..... Mrs. Grey	1	2
Sunny Side ..... H. Trusta	1	2
Swiss Family Robinson	1	2
Tales of the Coast Guard	1	2
Tales of the Peerage and Peasantry Lady Dacre	1	8
Tales from the Operas ..... G. F. Pardon	1	8
Tenant of Wildfell Hall (The) Acton Bell	1	8
Topsell Sheet Blocks	1	8
Tracy or The Apparition ..... Mrs. Thompson	1	2
Trial and Triumph. Author of "The Goldbeater.	1	8
Two Midshipmen (The) ..... Capt. Armstrong	1	8
Uncle Horace ..... Mrs. S. C. Hall	1	8
War Hawk (The) ..... Capt. Armstrong	1	8
Wandering Jew (The) ..... Eugene Sue	1	2
Waverley ..... Sir Walter Scott	0	12
Wearyfoot Common ..... Leitch Ritchie	1	2
White Mask (The) ..... Mrs. Thomson	1	2
Widows and Widowers ..... Do.	1	2
Will Watch	1	8
Witch Finder ..... S. Gaspey	1	8
Wild Irish girl ..... Lady Morgan	1	8
Will he marry her? ..... John Lang	1	8
Wood Leighton ..... Mary Howitt	0	12
Westminster Abbey ... Author of "Whitefriars"	1	8
Young Commander (The) ..... Capt. Armstrong	1	8
Young Widow (The) ..... R. M. Daniels	1	2

A.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Monday, 1st December 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0¼d. to 2s. 0 15/16d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1d.
Do.	Do. do.	2s. 1¼d. to 2s. 1 3/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	99½
Madras	30 days' sight	98½
China	90 Do. do.	215 per $100

SHARES.

Names.	Paidup.	Last Half-year's Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	85 per cent pm. [ex divd.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	89 ditto.
Chartad Bank	250	2½ do.	8 Direct.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	8 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	1½ pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China	250	5 do.	46 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	106 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	80 pr. ct. pm.
Presse Cos.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share	Rs. 22,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	sell. 6,250 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	450 per share	ns. 250 dis. nom.
Libraries Land & Press Co.	6,000	225 per share	ns. 4,300 p. sh. pm
RAILWAY Cos.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-6	pr. ct.	Rs. 4 direct.
Do. New £20 shares	£9.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 8 direct.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
Spinning & Weaving Cos.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share	Par.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 400 disct.
Manockjee Petit Spinning & Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450 Rs. p. share	Rs. 75 to 100 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 325 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co.	4,500	.....	Ditto.
Jehar Ahee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	.....	Ditto.
Coosla Spinning Co	5,000	.....	
Bombay S. N. Co.	500	32 per share	Rs. 100 per sh.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 199	Rs. 16,000.
Mazagon Mill Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 300 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan		95
" Loan 1835-36		94
" Loan 1842-43		
" Loan 1854-55		
New Five per Cent. Loan		104½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan		111½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-5
Bank of England Notes	" 10-3
Spanish Dollars	" 240
Cavdus	" 200
Mexican Dollars	" 235
Guzzas Crowns	" 213
Five Franc Pieces	" 205
Bar Silver	" 105½ to 106½
Gold Leaf	" 16-7

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready	£3	0s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£2	2s. 6d.
To London (Cotton)	£2	15s. 0d. Nominal.
" (Seed)	£2	5s. 0d.
China		
To Clyde		No enquiry.
Hull		
Calcutta and back	Rs. 20	offered.

(PRICES CURRENT (29th November 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba:		Per candy
Old Broach, ready	Rs.	375 to 380
Old Surat	"	380 to 385
Old Dhollera, and Shoorunggur	"	398 to 400
Old Oomrawutee	"	365 to 370
Old Comptu	"	380 to 385
Old Dharwar Sawginned	"	352 to 355
Old Barsee, and Noggur	"	355 to 360
Old Veravul	"	350 to 355
Khandeish	"	345 to 348
Old Pondicherry	"	355 to 360
Old Accota	"	385 to 390
Old Mangalore	"	355 to 360
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,480 to 1,485.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Cocanada...at Rs.		6-6 to 6-7 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Gunrat	"	8 to 8-2 nominal.
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	"	33 to 34
Niger	"	38 to 40 nominal.
	"	28 to 29

COCHIN MARKET REPORT.

(From the Cochin Courier, November 22.)

COCOANUT OIL.—During the week our Oil market has not been quite so steady. The supply coming forward has been much on the increase, and Contractors more inclined to accept lower rates for time delivery. We allow the quotation of Rs. 88 to remain but Contracts we think might be arranged under this. The export to date is as under.

	England.	Bombay.	Other places.	Total.
1862/3	1,400	109	69	1,578
1861/2	884	122	587	1,593
1860/1	1,069	48	116	1,233

COIR YARN.—Has slightly advanced, and for the fair middling qualities, a rise of from Rs. 1½ to Rs. 2 may be quoted.

FIBRE.—Has been coming forward in large quantities, but very inferior, and saturated with water, large parcels have been obliged to be rejected.

COFFEE.—Cochin kinds can be purchased now at 30½ to Rs. 31 garbled first cost. The quotation for Mangalore remains nominally at Rs. 31 f. o. b. but none of the new crop had arrived and no transaction reported. The Arabs had made some purchases of old crop at Rs. 32 ungarbled.

FREIGHTS.—The quotation for Cocoanut Oil is 90/, and for measurement 90/.

COTTON.—Our advices from Tinnevelly are up to 15th instant. Little had been doing in the Cotton market, a few small Contracts had been made at Rs. 255 for first sort, and a small Contract for seconds at Rs. 220, all for immediate delivery.

The only ship on the berth was the *Duke* for Liverpool.

EXCHANGE.—The following are the quotations today:—

On Bombay, sight	Rs.	1	4	0 per cent.
3 days' sight	"	1	0	0 "
16 days' sight	"	1	10	0 "
Madras, sight	"	1	0	0 "
3 days' sight	"	1	2	0 "
30 days' sight	"	1	12	0 "
Colombo, 3 days' sight	"	2	0	0 "
16 days' sight	"	2	6	0 "

BANKS.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto sight ditto 2s. 0d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in London; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 21st Nov. 1862. Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand. 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months ..... 5 do. do.
Ditto Do. 12 do. ..... 6 do. do.
Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 30.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities ..... 9 per cent.
On other Securities ..... 10 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee
Ditto 3 ditto ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto 2 ditto ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto 1 ditto ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto on demand ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays ..... 10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS,
Bombay, 11th November 1862. Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	.....	2s.	0¾d. per Rupee.
" 4	do.	2s.	0¾d. "
" 3	do.	2s.	0¾d. "
" 2	do.	2s.	0¾d. "
" 1	do.	2s.	0¾d. "
" On demand	.....	2s.	0¾d. "
On Scotland	do.	2s.	0¾d. "
On Ireland	do.	2s.	0¾d. "

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight ..... 1s. 11¾d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn ¼ "
Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for enchashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO,
Bombay, 6th November 1862. Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	.....	2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee.
" 4 months' sight	.....	2s. 0¾d.	do.
" 3 months' sight	.....	2s. 0¾d.	do.
" 2 months' sight	.....	2s. 0¾d.	do.
" 1 month's sight	.....	2s. 0¾d.	do.
" On demand	.....		
On Scotland	.....	2s.	
On Ireland	.....		
Circular Notes	.....	1s. 11¾d.	

The London General Manager will generally, if desired be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its current rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for enchashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO,
Bombay, 6th November 1862. Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid-up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers. The Bank of England, The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s.	0¾d.	per Rupee.	
¼ Do.	at 2s.	0¾d.	"
½ Do.	at 2s.	0¾d.	"
¾ Do.	at 2s.	0¾d.	"
1 Do.	at 2s.	0¾d.	"
Sight	at 2s.	0d.	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum,	3 months' notice,	3 per cent.
Do.	6 do.	5 "
Do.	12 do.	6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, 2½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
November 10th, 1861. Agent.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Nov. 29	Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy	Parker	Hongkong 1 Aug.
	Delhi	Howard	Calcutta 2 Sept.
	Berenice (s)	Searle	Sadusewgur 27 November.
	Elphinstone (s)	Taunton	Surat 28 Nov.
30	Carnac (s)	VanWullen	Surat 29 Nov.

INTELLIGENCE.—Per Ship *Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy*, from Hongkong.—On the 17th October, in lat. 9-10 S., long. 77-16 E., experience an hurricane; also another heavy hurricane on Friday and Saturday the 21st and 22nd October, lat. 17-23 N., long. 66-42 E., experience much damage, passed a vessel with three Top Masts gone underfore and aft rails, off Bancoot yesterday morning.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS	COMMANDERS.	To
Nov. 29	Inkermann	Grant	Liverpool.
	China (s)	Carling	China &c.
	Wings of the Wind	Wyle	London.
	Taptee (s)	Ellis	Surat and Gogo.
	Telegraph (s)	Shephard	Surat.
30	Glen Monarch	Lewis	Liverpool.
	Oriental	Ballard	Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per H. M.'s Steamer *Berenice*, from Sadasewgur.—Captain Barton, wife and 2 children; Lieut. Harevenat, wife and child; Lieut. Webber; Lieut. Roberts; 93rd N. C. R. and F., 12 women; 21 children; and 53 Gun Lascars; of H. M.'s Royal Artillery; Lieut. Reanie, Ensign Abb, 48th N. C. R. and F. and a woman of H. M.'s 44th Regt.

Per Steamer *M. S. Elphinstone*, from Surat.—181 natives.

Per Steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac*, from Surat.—2 gentlemen and 180 natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Ship *Inkermann*, to Liverpool.—Mr. Crips.

Per Steamer *Taptee*, to Surat.—A Gentleman, and 153 natives.

Per Steamer *Telegraph*, to Surat.—52 natives.

Commenced Loading.

The Ship *Windsor Castle*, for London, began to load on Saturday last.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, 29TH NOVEMBER 1862.

For London.

Herefordshire.—50 casks Cocoanut Oil, 212¼ cwt., Soondardass Mooljee.

Windsor Castle.—1,000 bags Linseed, 1,750 cwt., S. Burstall and Co.

Edmond Kaye.—281 pieces E. Teeth, 21 cwt. 27 lbs., Succoor Futtaybhoy; 38 packages Coffee, 55 cwt., Soorchund Dalsaram.

For Liverpool.

Charger.—60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Calliandass Jesta.

Azaline.—75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Ruttonsy Velljee; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Mathooradass Soonderjee.

Oriental.—10 bales Cotton, 35 cwt., Narronjee Sewjee.

Peerless.—1 half bale Cotton, 3½ cwt., Jewraz Ragoojee; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Muncherjee Cowasjee Mody.

James Livesy.—61½ bales Wool, 181½ cwt., Callianjee Pittamber.

James Smith.—225 bales Cotton, 787½ cwt., Bomanjee and Cursetjee Erany.

Lancastrian.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., B. H. Cama; 112 bales Cotton, 393 cwt., Manackjee Hormusjee.

Belgravia.—200 bags Bhoysing Seed, 300 cwt., Ruttonsy Ludha; Loose Sapan Wood, 301 cwt. 1 qr., 7 lbs., Narronjee Mowjee.

G. A. Holt.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Brown Clough and Co.

Admiral Lyons.—30 bales Wool, 90 cwt., Canjee Hemraz; 290 bags Country Gall, 250 cwt., Jairam Visram; 650 bales Cotton, 2,275 cwt. E. and H. Shapoorjee and Co.; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Assar Purshotum.

Jno.—60 bales Wool, 180 cwt., Rustomjee Jamsetjee.

War Cloud.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Malla Sewjee; 25 bales Cotton, 87½ cwt., Malla Sewjee.

Labrador.—320 bales Cotton, 1,120 cwt., Ruttonsy Goculdass.

Caledonia.—450 bales Cotton, 1,575 cwt., Moo'chund Jaitha.

Ellen Bates.—80 bales Cotton, 280 cwt., Bhicoo Sazba & Co.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Arratoon Apcar.*—204 bundles Sharkhas, 62 cwt. 22 lbs., Bhram Soomar and Co.

For Singapore.

Steamer *Arratoon Apcar.*—2 casks Sallarus, 3½ cwt., 1 box E. Saffron, 15 lbs., Hossein Sallamahomed.

For Calcutta.

Empress of India.—50 packages Senna Leaves, 87½ cwt., 7 packages Dumna, 14 cwt., Hajee Esmail Seedick.

BENGAL.

The telegraph of November 20, announced the arrival of the Barque *Gertrude Adley*, from Singapore 11th October.

The telegraph of November 21, announced the arrival of the Ship *Sulimany*, from Muscat.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.—Nov. 24, Barque *Isabella Blyth*, Martin, from Pondicherry.

MILITARY.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 29.

Jones, Lieut. R., 91st Regt., to rejoin, from England.
Johnston, Captain F. B., 3rd Dragoon Guards, to join, from England.
Moyle, Major H. R. C., H. M.'s 2nd Grenadiers, to join, from England.
Hedleston, Lieut. J., 18th M. N. I., to rejoin, from England.
Utterson, Lieut., attached 7th Regt. N. I., to join, from Neemuch.
Taylor, Lieut. Colonel. 2nd Cavalry, on leave, from Neemuch.
Cutterbuck, Captain, 50th Regt., to join, from Khandalla.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 29.

Carmichael, Lieut. Colonel, 94th Regt. C.B., to join, to Beypoor.
Hallen, Principal Veterinary Surgeon, J. H. B., Staff, on duty, to Scinde.
McLeod, Surgeon. Madras Army, to join, to Mangalore.
Keays, Captain C. F., Staff Corps, on duty, to Belgaum.
Hope, Assistant Surgeon J. J., 72nd Highlanders, to join, to Mhow.
Shepherd, Assistant Surgeon W. A., Medical, on duty, to Surat.
Westmacott, Lieut. B., H. M.'s 16th Regt., to rejoin, to Rajkote.
Hastings, Captain, 72nd Highlanders, to rejoin, to Mhow.

MILITARY PAY OFFICE NOTIFICATION.

Bombay, Saturday, 29th November 1862.

It is hereby notified, that pay and allowances in arrears for November 1862, will be issued to the Troops, &c., on the undermentioned days, from 10 A.M. till 3 P.M., (except on the 10th and 20th, when payments will be closed at 1 P.M.) and that, all abstracts should be sent to the Pay Office, for examination two clear days before payment.

The Military Paymaster has received instructions from the Finance Department to enforce strictly the orders laid down in this notice, with respect to abstracts being sent in for examination on certain dates by Departments and Regiments and no payments being made on the days herein named:—

On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, the 1st, 2nd and 3rd, —the General and Garrison Staff.

On Thursday, and Friday, the 4th, and 5th,—Officers on leave at the Presidency.

On Saturday, the 6th,—18th Regiment N. I.

On Monday, the 8th,—the Gun-Carriage and Gunpowder Agencies.

On Saturday, the 13th,—H. M.'s 33rd Regiment of Foot.

On Monday, the 15th,—21st Regt. N. I. or Marine Battalion.

On Wednesday, the 17th,—Ordnance Department.

On Friday, the 19th,—Colaba Sanitarium.

No abstracts, or bills, will be paid that are not according to the new printed forms, copies of, and instructions regarding which, can be obtained by personal application at the Military Pay Office.

No monies will be received or payments made after 3 P.M., on any day; nor can any cash transactions take place on the last day of the month, when the cash balance has to be paid into the General Treasury.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C.B.

Bombay, Saturday, 29th November 1862.

1. Thursday will be the holiday for the ensuing week.

2. The Committee of Survey for the ensuing week will be composed as follows:—

President.—Captain Trent, 33rd Regiment.

Members.—One Subaltern, from 18th Regt. N. I., and Quarter Master 21st Regt. N. I.

3. The Muster of Corps in Garrison will be taken as usual, at sunrise on Monday next, the 1st proximo.

The Muster of Engineer, Store Lascars, Ordnance, Barrack, Gun-Carriage and Fire Engine Departments, will be taken at the Muster Tent, on the Esplanade by the Brigade Major of the Garrison at the same hour.

4. A Committee composed as follows, will assemble on Monday next, the 1st proximo, at 11 A.M. at the Mess-room, 18th Regt. N. I., to determine the amount of compensation to be allowed to the native Troops and followers, on account of the high price of grain for the present month:—

President.—Captain Barnes, attached 18th Regt. N. I.

Members.—One Subaltern from 33rd Regt., and Quarter Master 33rd Regt.

Bombay, Sunday, 30th November 1862.

The 18th Regt. N. I., the officer for the Castle Guard tomorrow, also the Adjutant for the day.

NAVAL.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY COMMODORE J. PEUBLE, R.N.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 29th November 1862.

Lieut. Child, is allowed 30 days' privilege leave to proceed to Mangalore.

The *Victoria*, will be paid on Monday, the 1st proximo.

The undermentioned Engineers and Apprentice, supernumeraries of the *Ajdaha*, are to be transferred to the *Hugh Rose*:—

Mr. Thomas Smith, 1st Class; Mr. William Summer, 1st Class, N. T.; Mr. David Christie, 3rd Class Engineers and James Hughes, Apprentice.

Lieut. A. W. Stiffe, having returned from England by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Benares*, on the 28th instant, was directed to join the *Ajdaha*, as supernumerary from that date.

Mr. Charles Mathews, 1st Class Engineer, supernumerary of the *Ajdaha*, is to be directed to proceed to Calcutta by 1st P. and O. Co.'s steamer which leaves this on the 14th proximo.

Mr. Thomas Snowden, Acting Master Sailmaker, deserted on the 14th October 1862.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

HOW SCAVENGING IS DONE IN BOMBAY.

SIR,—During the recent spring tides a considerable quantity of refuse and filth was washed up and deposited within a few feet of the public road, on each side of the house occupied by me in Lower Colaba, and as no steps were taken for removing it, I applied to the proper authorities on Monday last, requesting that directions might be given for its removal. On Wednesday morning a man called on me saying that he had been sent by some Subedar to inform me that if I would pay for removing the rubbish he would provide carts and men, otherwise it must remain. This of course I declined doing, and up to the present moment this fruitful source of zymotic disease remains undisturbed as a visible proof of the admirable sanitory arrangements existing in Bombay. I feel bound to protest against this mode of conducting the scavenging business of the Island, by making the public pay for the removal of filth accidentally or purposely deposited near their houses. It is of course very easy to shew a saying of a few thousand rupees at the end of the year as compared with the system formerly prevailing, but both the justice and legality of the proceeding are in my opinion much to be doubted. During the last monsoon the body of a native in a high state of decomposition was washed on shore immediately behind my house. Should such a circumstance occur again I expect to be informed that it is my duty to report the case to the Coroner and to pay for the interment or cremation of the body. I enclose my card, and remain, Sir, yours obediently,

FACT.

28th November 1862.

*** Authenticated.—ED. *B. G.*

THE ALBERT AND MEDICAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

SIR,—For the past twelve months, the Agents of the Albert Medical and Family Endowment Life Assurance Company have been enticing the public with an announcement, that their profits are ascertained every three years, a proportion equal to five-sixths of the whole profits being at the option of the assured, payable in cash, added to the policy, or applied in reduction of future premiums, and adds that "the result of the last investigation will shortly be declared." This announcement, which was inserted so far back as January last, bears, whether by accident or design I am not prepared to state, no date; but I should indeed be glad if the Agents would, if in a position to do so, be good enough to inform the policy-holders, when they may expect the bonus so temptingly put forth in their daily advertisement. I have been a policyholder for the past seven years, entitled to participation in the profits, but up to this day I have not obtained any advantage, yet I am told daily in their alluring advertisement that profits are ascertained every three years, and five-sixths of the profits given over to the assured.

From actual facts which have come before me, I can speak positively that there is not an Insurance Society that has not paid two dividends within the last six or seven years, still nothing of the sort has as yet been done by the Albert; and it certainly must be gratifying to the Assured to know, that a Secretary has been appointed in Bombay, merely to remind them when their premiums fall due, instead of the usual Agency at a mere nominal expense. I shall anxiously look forward for some favorable results on the appearance of this letter; else I may be induced to trouble you again, in the mean time.—I beg to subscribe myself,

29th November 1862. A. H.

SPORTING.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

PROSPECTUS FOR SATURDAY—6TH DEC. 1862

1ST RACE.—"BACK BAY STAKES." For all Horses. ¾ mile. Catch weights above 9 stone. Entrance 2 Gold Mohurs. Rupees 100 from the Fund. English, Cape, or Australian Horses to carry 11 stone.

2ND RACE.—"HARNESS PURSE." For all Horses which have been in harness at least three months. ¾ Mile. 9 Stone. Entrance Rs. 25. Rupees 150 from the Fund. English, Cape, or Australian Horses to carry 2 stone extra.

3RD RACE.—"CHARGER STAKES." For all Horses which have been ridden as Chargers within the last three months. ¾ Miles. 11 stone. Entrance 2 Gold Mohurs. 100 Rupees from the Fund. 3 Horses to run or no Race.

4TH RACE.—"TATTOO RACE." 13-2 and under. ¾ Mile 13-2 to carry 9 stone, 7 lbs. allowed for every inch below standard. Winners of Tattoo Races to carry 7 lbs. extra. 1 Gold Mohur entrance. Rupee 50 from the Fund, and a Whip presented by a Lover of Sport.

5TH RACE.—"HURDLE RACE." For all Horses. ¾ Mile over 3 hurdles 3½ feet high. Entrance 2 Gold Mohurs. Rupees 50 from the Fund. Catch weights.

All Races to be ridden in colors. Standing rule.

Nominations for the above Races to be sent through Members of the Gymkhana to the Secretary by Thursday, 5, P.M., and to state description of horse and riders' colors.

Byculla Club Racing Rules will be strictly adhered to, Crosses in Tattoo Races will be allowed.

Races to commence precisely at 3-30 P.M. Tattoos will be measured at the Gymkhana Tents, on Thursday between 5 and 6 P.M.

There will be a Dinner at the Tents in the Esplanade, on Friday Evening at 7 o'clock. Members intending to be present are requested to send in their names with that of their guest to the Secretary by Thursday, 5 P.M.

THOS. D. HEWETT,
Secretary.

N.B.—Setting day for last Races this day at the Tents at 5 o'clock P.M.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the names and address of the sender.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES—

On the 23rd October, at St. Pancras Church, London, James Taylor, Esq., of Furnival's-inn and Bombay, to Annie, widow of Adolp. Ritter, of Vienna, and step-daughter of Thos. Harrison, Esq., of Birchanger Place, Essex.

On the 23rd October, at St. Silas Church, Liverpool, by the Rev. J. R. Conor, M.A., Thomas Bradley, Esq., of Bombay, to Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Ralph Wright, Esq., of Unksworth Derbyshire.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS—

On the 22nd November, at Rajcots, the wife of Assistant Surgeon T. B. W. P. Johnston, H. M.-16th Regt. N. I., of a daughter.

At Aden, on the 5th instant, the wife of P. Cowley, Esq., Deputy Commissary of Ordnance A. T. T., of a son.

On the 30th November, at Cumballa Hill, the wife of the Hon'ble W. B. Tristram, of a daughter.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS—

At Deogah, Dinapore, on the 18th Nov., the wife of Mr. F. Hembrough, D. P. W., of a daughter.

At Cooly Bazaar, on the 21st Nov., the wife of H. K. Nesbitt, Esq., of Berhampore, of a daughter.

At 6, Chowringhee Lane, on the 21st Nov., the wife of Mr. Edward Badham, of a son.

DEATH—

On the 6th Nov., Mr. E. Brotherhood, Supt., Locomotive Department, of Ranegunge District, of E. I. R.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS—

At Abbottabad, on the 7th Nov., the wife of Major Boisragon, Commanding 4th Regt. L. I., of a daughter.

At Trenquebar, on the 20th Nov., the wife of Mr. T. S. Rouse, of a son.

At Coonoor, Neilgherry Hills, on the 11th Nov., the wife of Lieut. N. N. Wroughton, Adjutant 40th M. N. I., of a son.

DEATHS—

At Adaras

the General. This necklace is said to be of no very great intrinsic value, but it seems that this is only one of two necklaces, at least such is the story. The other one is said to contain some pearls of a very large size and of a very rare color. When the General presented his august sovereign with this jewel he had no idea of its value, neither had the Empress, but as she was desirous to have the pearls of which it was composed re-arranged, it was for that purpose sent to her majesty's jeweller. This alteration it appears involved the purchase of another pearl to match those of which the necklace was composed. The Court jeweller was not long in finding out that the pearls were of very great value, so much so that he was put to his wits end to secure another one to complete the design. He called in the aid of a celebrated jeweller from Amsterdam, who set a still higher value on the pearls, pronouncing them to be the rarest in the world, saying that he knew of none like them except in the crown jewels of the Empress of Austria. He valued the necklace at an incredible sum, this was, it is said, the reason of her imperial majesty not wearing the precious ornament, as she had no conceivable idea of its value when she received it. The writer does not vouch for the actual truth of the whole of the story, but submits that he is doing a public service by putting it in print so that if it is true it gives an opportunity of its being more fully explained and justified; or on the other hand if false contradicted by competent authority.

A good deal of sensation has been caused by a duel which took place at St. Germain which terminated fatally to one of the parties. The affair arose out of a racing dispute concerning a Mr. Thomas who was objected to as to the qualification he possessed as a gentleman rider by the Duke de Grammont Caderousse. Mr. Dillon, an Irishman, a member of the English bar and Proprietor of the *Sport* took up the cause of Thomas, and published a number of articles in his paper on the subject which was a source of great irritation to the Duke, who at once addressed communications to the above named paper as well as to another sporting journal the *France Hippique*, and as both of these papers refused to insert the letters they were eventually sent to a minor Belgian Journal and printed therein. This in turn irritated Mr. Dillon who sent a hostile message to the Duke, to this the latter objected in the first instance on the ground that a man of his rank was not bound to give Mr. Dillon satisfaction; upon which one of the gentlemen who had been chosen as a friend by Mr. Dillon wrote a strong letter to the Duke which provoked him to accept the challenge and authorised his friends to arrange a meeting. Mr. Dillon as the offended party chose pistols as the weapons by which their injured feelings should be satisfied, but subsequently it was agreed that the duel should be fought with swords. Accordingly they met when after a few passes the Duke ran his assailant through the heart killing him on the spot. The Duke and his seconds immediately quitted France, and are now, it is believed, in Belgium, but it is pretty certain that they will give themselves up as it is well known that the laws in respect to duelling are not very stringent. The remains of this gentleman were buried at St. Germain, but the clergy refused him the rites of sepulture. Of course he was a Roman catholic. The jockey club have determined to raise a subscription for the mother and sister of Mr. Dillion.

Another scandal has taken place at Sainte-Leomer, in the department of Vienne; a priest of the name of Bieron curé of that place had some young girls entrusted to him by their relatives, for the purpose of instruction, the scoundrel took advantage of his position and succeded in debauching several of his pupils. He has been tried, convicted, and condemned to five years imprisonment.

A violent shock of earthquake was felt a few days ago at Eaux Chaudes in the Pyrenees; the sky was very red but that appearance soon subsided being succeeded by extreme darkness there was no other premonitory symptoms, the same phenomenon was observed about the same hour at Pau and in other parts of the department, the oscillations only lasted about two seconds.

A paper lately circulated by one of the Scientific Societies gives a fearful account of the state of crime in France, in the Bagne at Toulon the number of inmates varies from 3,000 to 3,500 about 100 a month being sent there by the tribunals. The classes into which they are placed shows that there were nearly 900 prisoners for murder, 281 for rape, 175 forgers, 130 incendiaries, 1,575 thieves and 425 who had committed several crimes.

The news from Mexico is more encouraging, General Forey had issued a proclamation to the Mexicans in which he gives them to understand that he intends to go vigorously to work. Almonte has been dismissed from his self-assumed presidency of the Republic, this shows the position that the French general purposes to assume, and it sufficies to show that he (Almonte) was the mere creature of the French Government; and there can be no doubt that the general has acted wisely in so doing. General Zaragoza having died has been succeeded by Ortega.

Since my last there has been a good deal of anxiety about Garibaldi's health. There was a consultation in which no fewer than seventeen Surgeons took part, there is scarcely any doubt about the bullet still being in the foot of the patient but its precise whereabouts has not yet been discovered. At the consultation there was considerable diversity of opinion as was to be expected amongst so many doctors, but in the end it was understood that they agreed, that there was no necessity for amputation; though it would in all probability be requisite to perform some slight operation to extract the ball from the patient's foot. It is satisfactory to know that the General is now considered to be out of danger. It was very currently reported one day that Garibaldi was dead, which caused very great excitement, the report, however, was soon contradicted, and since the publication of the particulars of the Medical consultation the fears that existed on the subject have been allayed.

The interminable Roman question still occupies a prominent position in the public mind, and as I said in my last, great fears are still entertained that the present policy of the Government, or perhaps more properly speaking of the Emperor, has a tendency to reactionary measures.

The *France* received rather an awkward check the day before yesterday from the Italian Minister Plenipotentiary. This very veracious (?) journal recently published a *canard* that "they believed that M. Nigra had expressed to M. Drouyn de Lhuys the regret of the Italian cabinet for having addressed to France the circular note of General Durando." M. Nigra in his letter to the paper tells them that the statement is "altogether unfounded" and appeals to their courtesy to publish his letter in their journal. This the journalist was constrained to comply with, and in a cunningly devised article endeavors to explain away his own culpability in the matter, but however satisfactory it may appear to some of his courtly readers it is by far too flimsy to pass current amongst the initiated in these matters.

The accounts of trade in Paris and other parts are more favorable. There has been very bad weather on the coast and many casualties are reported amongst the shipping.

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

MADRAS, 29*th Nov.* 3-35 P.M.

Steamer *Mauritius* sailed for London.

GALLE, 30*th Nov.*, 6-30 P.M.

THE Steamer *Nemesis* anchored from Calcutta.

NEWS FROM CHINA.

GALLE, 29*th Nov.* 1-25 P.M.

Arrived, steamer *Salsette* from Hongkong 15th, Singapore 22nd, and Penang 24th November.

The intelligence from Japan is of a perplexing and mysterious kind, and a bloodless revolution has taken place in that city, whose chief result is no less than the destruction of Yedo as capital city of the empire. All the noble families who have hitherto resided in it are said to be now leaving the city as fast as possible; no rebel movements of importance reported.

The Taepings have failed with Shanghai and moved away to Hankow.

In the Opium Swindle Case, Rustomjee Burjorjee, of the firm of Hormusjee and Rustomjee, has been committed for trial at the ensuing Sessions for theft and obtaining money by false pretences and fraud.

Nothing of interest from the other ports.

COMMERCIAL.

Per steamer *Salsette*.—Hongkong, owing to the small quantity of drug brought by the *Columbian*, prices have advanced considerably. Present quotations are nominally.

Patna, 740 dlrs.
Benares, 729 dlrs.
Malwa, 740.

Opium at Shanghai.—Quotations on the 6th November were:—

Malwa, 580 taels.
Patna, 555 taels.

Exchange at Hongkong, on London Bank Bills four shillings and seven pence half penny.

First-class Private Papers, four shillings and eight pence.

India, two hundred and twenty-four Rupees.

Exchange at Shanghai.—On London Bank Bills, six shillings and one penny.

Private Papers, six shillings and two pence.

Bombay, two hundred and twenty-six Rupees.

Cotton, Bombay, at Canton,—Prices remain unchanged.

Sales 500 Bales.

(Special Telegram for the Bombay Gazette.)

HONGKONG, 14*th November.*

Patna, $747.
Malwa, $750.

HONGKONG, 15*th November.*

Patna, $725. Market falling. No demand.
Malwa, $750.

THE government has recently ruled that officers of the Staff Corps in Civil employ, are entitled to the full Staff Corps pay of their rank, although this should be in excess of their full or consolidated Civil salaries; but the adoption of this rule is only applicable to the case of Officers lately promoted on the Staff Corps, whilst holding civil appointments; and future cases arising are to be decided on their own merits, and by reference in each particular instance.—*Englishman, Nov.* 22.

"COMING events cast their shadows before" and all the indications of the immediate future of Hyderabad tend in one direction. The latest we learn from thence is, that Captain Sinclair, of the Madras Establishment, commanding a regiment of the Contingent, has been wounded whilst at the head of his regiment at Sungum, a place within sixty miles of Hyderabad. The regiment was marching to garrison Jaulnah, when two Arabs posted themselves on the road. As they could not be prevailed upon to get out of the way, Captain Sinclair got off his horse to insist on their removal and was stabbed by one of them. The two Arabs were immediately struck down, but not severally injured, for the next we hear of them is of their having arrived at a village twenty miles off from the scene of action. Captain Sinclair's wound is said to be not dangerous. The ferocity of the Arabs is proverbial, but how are we to understand their growing fearlessness of danger in the teeth of such a force, or indeed whenever they have a mind to use the dagger against any person for any real or supposed injury or insult.

Oudenath Sing has been taken, and Gujraj Sing, the man who gave information against Madho Rao, is at Hyderabad. We hope one or the other of these parties, as well as the papers of Madho Rao, may render us full information of the treasonable practices of this place. If many are not proved to have been concerned in the plot, we shall consider these people discreet—a quality we have not heretofore been disposed to credit them with.

We are glad to have learned that the government has at length seen the necessity of grappling seriously with the rebellion opposition to its power and authority in the Jynteah and adjoining districts. The 1st Battalion of Bengal Military Police has been ordered down to the Presidency from Soorie, for immediate service in the Jynteah district, and will leave Calcutta on Saturday by steamer for Sylhet. We also hear that some light field-guns and howitzers have been ordered up to Jynteah from Dacca, in charge of the Eurasian and Christian Company of Artillery at the latter station. But in the first instance this artillery will proceed to Cherra Poonjee, there to await orders when required to act against the refractory hill tribes. We shall be anxious to hear how the Police Battalion will deal with the rebels, and we think the employment of this force a judicious movement; but we are unable to understand how artillery can be brought to act efficiently against savages in the hills and jungles, who, in the operations hitherto conducted very successfully to keep themselves out of the reach of musketry. The employment of artillery against these people has to us very much the appearance of the salt for the bird's tail; and we think that the energy which is brought to bear on this portion of our hostile arrangements could have been better expended in some other direction. However, as we have long been in the humour to say to the government, in reference to this rebellion, "do something; do anything," we see with pleasure an apparent intention to go to work seriously, and get rid of the disagreeable incubus by a real employment of the strength and resources at our command. We hope that the officer in chief military command in the so long disturbed frontier districts will now go to work energetically and with a will, feeling convinced that if such a course of action is adopted and maintained, the Jynteah rebellion will be strangled, probably no more to revive, within this cold season. The disease is obstinate and of considerable standing, and the remedy must, we fear, be painful and severe; but the necessity of such treatment has been forced upon us; and, for the sake of our power and prestige, of the peaceful and industrious inhabitants of the disturbed and neighbouring districts, we must no longer shrink from proving to those who are in arms against the British rule, that the government holds the determination, and commands the power and resources to bring to punishment all offenders taken within its territories in armed opposition; and by a severe example to read an effectual lesson to savages accessible to no other teaching.—*Englishman's Weekly Mail, Nov.* 22.

LOCAL.

A SALUTE of fifteen guns was fired from the saluting Battery, on Saturday last on the embarkation of Lieut. General Schinhill, Commander-in-Chief of the Dutch Army in the East Indies, who proceeded by the C. & B. S. N. Co.'s steamer *China* to Singapore.

THE steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac*, Captain Van Wullen, which arrived from Surat yesterday, brought three hundred and ninety-six and a half chests of Malwa Opium.

PARSEE THEATRICALS.—On Wednesday evening next, the Parsee Gentlemen Amateur Club will give another performance in aid of the Lancashire Relief Fund. The last performance having been very successful, the Club has been encouraged to repeat it, a Parsee gentleman, considering the charitable purpose for which it has been got up, largely contributing to the fund by buying up a number of first class seats. We recommend the Club to the liberal patronage of the public.

STUDENTS' LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.—The monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the Hall of the Elphinstone Institution, this day at half-past seven P.M.

There will be a ballot for the Election of Messrs. Narayen Amritrao, Bhikaji Ramchundra, and Girdharlal Dayaldas, who have been duly proposed and seconded as Members of this Society.

Paper for Evening.—An account of a tour through the Island of Salsette by Mr. Madhao Narayan Shirgamkar.

THE CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court of Judicature of 1862 will be held on Wednesday next the 3rd instant, Sir Mathew Sausse, Chief Justice, presiding. The calendar of prisoners is very heavy, there being up to Saturday thirty-six cases committed for trial by the Magistrates, implicating fifty-two prisoners. Of these there is one case of culpable homicide; one of forgery; one of conspiracy; four of cheating; six of housebreaking; two of criminal breach of trust; one of bribery; one of committing mischief; one of escaping from lawful custody; one of harbouring after escaping from lawful custody; one of negligently endangering life and seventeen cases of theft and robbery; besides several cases that are still pending before the Magistrates, one being for the murder of a man near Pinjerapool, which are expected to be committed before the sessions. Eighteen of these cases were committed to the Sessions by Mr. Oliver, seventeen by Mr. Brown and one traversed from the last sessions.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—According to the Weekly Report of the number of prisoners in the above prison, it appears that there were on the 29th ultimo 314, of whom 107 were under sentence from the High Court; Court of Petty Sessions 16; Magistrates of Police 160; Military Court Martial, Europeans, 30 and Naval Court Martial 1. Since the last report 26 prisoners have been received, 22 released, while 9 are reported sick.

BOMBAY COUNTY GAOL.—The weekly report of the above gaol, dated 27th ultimo, shows that there were at that time 97 prisoners on the Criminal side of the prison, of that number one European and 55 Natives were under sentence of hard labour; without labour 5 natives. Under sentence of transportation 2 Europeans, awaiting trial 2 Europeans and 32 Natives. On the Civil side there were 68 prisoners, making a total of 165 altogether incarcerated in the gaol.

OUR readers are aware that a farm for the supply of provisions to the market at Bombay has been established, under the control of Messrs. Scott and Fleming, of Bombay. We are now able to announce that another Mr. Fleming, a brother of the above, is about to bring some ground under occupancy in the same neighbourhood, but for a different purpose—to improve the breed of cattle and horses by the introduction of foreign varieties, and by care and feeding. The employment of English capital in this way must tend to "develope the resources" of the country.—*Poona Observer, November* 28.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours of the 29th Nov. 1862.

BROACH.—Fine, S.E. light.
BULSAR.—Fair, S.W. light.
CANNANORE.—Fair east. Ther. 82.
COCHIN.—Fair. Ther. 80.
GOA.—Fair, wind light from east.
KOLAPORE.—Fair, wind variable N.E.
KURRACHEE.—Fine N.E.
MADRAS.—Cloudy North. Ther. 81.
PAUMBEN.—Fair, light N.W. Ther. 80.
SURAT.—Fair, morning and night cool.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSION.

THE AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS.—The following communication was addressed by Dr. Birdwood to the Board:—

Seeing in the *Times of India* of this date (17th November) that the Municipal Commissioners have been pleased to grant the sum of Rs. 10,000 towards Mr. W. A. Kerr's Market, Byculla, I have the honor on the part of the Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India to submit for the consideration of the Commissioners extension of a like favour to their new gardens, on the Mount estate, to be opened on the 19th instant, as the "Victoria Gardens." It is not necessary that I should enter in detail on the claims of these Gardens to public support. I would only point out that their formation will drain a large extent of ground in a water logged neighbourhood and ornament what has hitherto been one of least picturesque spots in the island. This will improve the value of all the property about there. The Gardens will also afford recreation and instruction to the public. I would therefore earnestly beg that a grant not less than that made to Mr. Kerr's proposed market place and slaughter-house may be placed at the disposal of the Agri-Horticultural Society for their improvements on the Mount. The great want there is water and perhaps instead of giving money, the Municipal Commissioners would prefer laying on the Vehar Water for the Society, which they cannot at present afford, but which if now introduced will bring the Gardens to perfection, except in the case of some of the more gigantic forest trees, in three years. This is what I would particularly desire, and it is my earnest hope, that while I have the time to devote to the new Gardens, I may be enabled so far to complete their laying out and planting, and to organise the office and garden establishments, that when I give up their charge it may be a matter of comparative ease to preserve them in an efficient state and to maintain the botanical traditions of this Presidency.

MINUTE BY MAJOR CURTIS.—A new market place and slaughter-house such as have been designed by the Municipal Commissioners for Mr. W. A. Kerr, will be a great public benefit, when opened with Mr. Kerr's system of supply in connection with the Nassick Farm, and the Commissioners in volunteering so large a sum towards the execution of the plan stipulates that they shall exercise certain control and supervision over the markets by virtue of their subscription to a project of *vital* importance to a large and populous town, but I do not see that the same reasons exist for their subscribing so handsomely to Agri-Horticultural gardens designed for the rearing and culture of shrubs, plants and forest trees "to maintain the Botanical traditions of this Presidency," a project highly useful no doubt in fostering and promoting knowledge and scientific pursuits in such matters, but hardly one in which the Municipal Commissioners as a corporate body can be expected to take much active interest. Moreover if satisfied of the propriety of subscribing to the Society they would prefer being allowed to name the sum they thought most appropriate rather than having one fixed for them. The question of a gratis supply of water is one that must be considered in communication with our Chief Resident Engineer.

Mr. Forjett was favorable to the application.

The Clerk to the Board communicated the reply of the Commissioners to Dr. Birdwood as follows:—Referring to your communication of the 17th November, I have the honor to forward the Board's resolution No. 3078 of 22nd November, and to request the favor of your informing the Board of the quantity of water you are likely to require per day for the Society's Gardens.

RESOLVED,—That copies of these papers be forwarded to Mr. King; and that he be requested to furnish the Board with an estimate of the cost of laying on water to the Agri-Horticultural Garden.

STUDENTS LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

THE Fifth monthly meeting of the Session 1862-63 of the Society was held in the Hall of the Elphinstone Institution on the 3rd November at half-past seven P.M.

Present.—Bhau Daji, Esq., President in the Chair; Messrs. Gungadass Kishordass, Bala Mungesh Wagleh, (B.A.), Narayen Mahadew Paramanand, Madhoo Narayen Shirgamkur, Govind Narayen, Sadanand Balkrishna, Trimbuckrao Bapuji, Vinayekrao Hurrychundjee, Balwant and Yeshwant Krishn Paleker, and Hormusji Dababhai, Members; and Rao Shab Vishwanath Narayen Mandlik, Secretary.

Minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The following extract from the proceedings of the Managing Committee, dated the 17th October 1862 was laid before the Society and unanimously confirmed.

"5. The Secretary intimated that the following donations had been received by him for providing the Society's Girl Schools with Libraries, &c.

Kursandass Madhaodass, Esq.	Rs. 450	0
Mangaldass Nathoobhai, Esq...	,, 136	8
Bhagwandass Poorooshotumdass, Esq., through Dr. Bhau Daji..... ..	,, 125	0
Total Rs.	711	8

N. B.—Mr. Mangaldass has also given the following books, Gujrati.

	Copies.
Vegetable Substances...	2
Nitiwachan	2
Sansar Sookh.....	2
Goldsmiths Traveller (Translated).....	2
Observance of Truth	2
The English Raj	2
First book of English Poetry (Translated)...	2
English and Gujrati Kosh	2
Total...	16

"Resolved that the best thanks of the Society be communicated to the Donors; that a "Book and Apparatus Account" be opened in the Society's books, and the above sums be credited to it; and that Messrs. Mungaldass and Bhugwandass' contributions be expended on the Schools patronized by them and Mr. Karsandass' be expended in part on School No. 1 and the remainder kept in reserve for future wants.

"6. Resolved that the general statements of books purchased by the Secretary be passed for Rupees 461-10-0, and that the Secretary be requested to procure presses and any new books he may think necessary for the schools.

"9. Read the following letter from Dr. Bhau Daji.

MY DEAR VISHWANATH,—A Hindoo Gentleman having presented me with a Bank Note for Rupees (500) five hundred Rupees, to be disposed of as I liked, I have much pleasure in forwarding the same for increasing the Funds for the support of the Society's School No. 1,—Believe me your's truly,

BHAU DAJI.

Bombay, 17th October 1862.

Resolved that the best thanks of the Society be voted to the President.

"10. The Secretary presented a *Four* per cent Bengal Government Promissory Note, No. 8138 of 15,891 of 1854-55 for Rs. (2,500) two thousand and five hundred only received from Mr. Bulwantrao Bhikaji Dhaoleh, being a donation from Shrimunt Daji Saheb Kibay, for two Scholarships to be founded in the name of his revered mother the late Rukhmabaee.

Resolved that the best thanks of the Society be communicated to Shrimunt Daji Saheb Kibay for his donation, and that two Scholarships on the "Rukhmabaee Kibay foundation" be awarded at the ensuing examination."

The Secretary reported that he had published 200 copies of the Society's last report and distributed them to the Resident Members, the principal subscribers to the "Bhau Daji Girl School Fund," and several friends and well-wishers of the Society in India and England; and further that he was enabled to do this without putting the Society to any expenses, through the kindness of Sett Munguldass, one of the liberal friends and supporters of the Society who readily offered to bear the expenses and had since paid Rs. 70 an account of the charges incurred.

It was thereupon proposed by Mr. Vinayekrao Hurrychand, seconded by Mr. Madhuorao Narayen Shirgamkar, and carried unanimously, "that the best thanks of the Society be voted to Mr. Mungaldas Nathoobhai for his donation."

Elections.—Messrs. Jehangir Hormusji, Gunputrao Bhaskerji, Bhowanee Vishwanath Kumvindeh, Uttamram Narbheram, Pitambar Nanabhai and Annundrao Harishankar.

Members proposed.—Mr. Narayan Amrutrao (Assistant Master, Jagannath Shankar Sett's School) proposed by Mr. Madhavrao Narayen Shirgamkar and seconded by Mr. Narayan Madheo Parmanand and Messrs. Bhikajee Ramchundra, and Girdharlal Dayaldaas, proposed by Mr. Baba Mangesh Wagleh and seconded by Mr. Narayen Madheo' Permanand.

The President then requested Mr. Bala Mangesh to read his paper on the Shenois.

The paper stated that the Bramhins were divided into two great divisions, the Pancha Gandas and Pancha Dravidas. The Shenois belonged to a sub-division of the former. After a short mythological account of their immigration into the Konkan under Parashuram the sixth incarnation of Vishnu, an account of their settlement in the Konkan about the 14th century given by the author of the Kavichantra was criticized and shown to be improbable on the authority of a Copper-plate grant, dated A. C. 1007, discovered at Tannah in A. C. 1787. This was followed by a short historical sketch of some Shenois who distinguished themselves either as politicians or warriors at the Courts of Sattara, Poona and Gwalior in the 18th century and of two Gand authors.

Some remarks were made about their Swamis or high priest, and their customs and the professions and trades followed by the Shenois generally.

After the members had concluded their remarks, the President produced three Copper-plate grants published by Mr. Wathen and an old inscription at the Government House, Parell, to show that the Shenois held important posts under the Silahara dynasty, and that the grants were given to some of them for sacrificial ceremonies. The word Shenois was generally believed to be a title conferred upon some members of the community by some Mahomedan Prince in token of their "Wisdom;" but as the word occurs in a Copper-plate grant, the designation is evidently more ancient. The President then reviewed the migration of the various classes of Bramhins from the North to the South of India. He remarked that the North first gave teachers to the South; but that latterly the current was reversed; it was the South which sent Shankaracharya, Ramamia, Madhawacharya and Vallabhacharya to the South. The Shenois, he further observed, although a small community had played an important part, and he trusted that their future under the British Government was calculated to be still more glorious.

The best thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Bala for his paper.

On the motion of Vinayakrao Hurrychand, seconded by Mr. Madhaorao Narayen Shirgamkar the best thanks of the Society were unanimously voted to the President for his valuable and learned discourse and for his able conduct in the chair.

There being no other business before the Society, the meeting was adjourned to Monday, the 1st December 1862.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—SATURDAY, 29TH NOV.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

THE MURDER CASE.—Khimjee Kurrumchund and Suntu, woman, were again brought up on remand.

Mr. Macfarlane appeared as before for the male prisoner.

Gunga, woman, was called and examined: her evidence was nearly the same as that given by her before the Coroner.

His Worship again postponed the investigation of the case until Monday (this day) when it is expected that the prisoners will be committed for trial.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

LATE PLEA SIDE SUPREME COURT.

List of Causes for trial this day

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE COUCH.)

18. Madowjee Dhurrumsey, and another *vs.* Dewjee Vurria. (Part heard).
79. Robert Godfrey, *vs.* Thomas Lenahan.
7. The same *vs.* the same.
25. James Pickard Cornforth and another trading, &c. *vs.* Lutib Noor Mahomed.
27. Premjee Moorarjee and others *vs.* Raghowjee Ruttonsey.

HIGH COURT.—EQUITY SIDE.

Thursday 27th, Friday 28th, and Saturday 29th November 1862.

(BEFORE CHIEF JUSTICE SIR M. SAUSSE AND MR. JUSTICE COUCH.)

THE THROSTLE MILL COMPANY.

Lallbhoy Vullubhoy and others vs. Cowasjee Nanabhoy and others.

Mr. Westropp and Mr. Dunbar, instructed by Mr. Keir, for plaintiffs.

Mr. White and Mr. Green, instructed by Mr. Crawford, for defendants.

The hearing having been again resumed on Thursday, the counsel on both sides intimated to the Court that Candass Narrondass had entered his appearance as a defendant and consented to be bound by the proceedings in this suit. Three or four remaining shareholders were also entered as plaintiffs and defendants respectively.

Mr. White then called the following witnesses on behalf of the defendants.

James Gleave examined.—I am Manager of the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company. I have had twenty-five years' experience in the Spinning and Weaving Mill work in England. Our Mill is not yet fully at work. I have seen the Throstle Mill once. I inspected it about three hours. The building is very good; the external appearance of the Mill is all right. I examined the machinery; it was in fair working order. The Mill was working while I was there. There are about 21,000 spindles in the Mill; all of them were working very well, not with speed but slowly. In the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Mill there are the same number of spindles. It is the largest, having the weaving work. I think the expenditure was Rs. seven lacs; I am not in possession of papers to be certain. To establish a Throstle Mill of 21,000 spindles in good working order would require Rupees four and a half lacs. The monsoon weather acts much against carding and spinning; the quality of the yarns becomes thereby much lowered.

Cross-examined.—I never established a Mill. The weaving apparatus is more expensive. Our Mill is situated at Naigaum Road. I did not see any steam piping adopted in the Throstle Mill to avoid the effects of the wet weather.

Thomas Taylor examined.—I am Manager of the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Mill. I have had eight years' experience in the working of Spinning Mills. I have seen the Throstle Mill several times. I inspected the machinery twice. On both occasions the Mill was in working order; the machinery was all in good order, satisfactory for all purposes. It is Platt Brother & Co.'s machinery, one of the best kind. I examined the yarns, it was very good, made out of good Surat cotton. I should say the whole of the concern was worth about five lacs. Our Mill is not yet working. The capital of our Company is ten lacs. There are 28,000 spindles in our Mill. In India, Spinning Mills have to contend against many difficulties; the man require to be brought up.

Cross-examined.—I make my estimate upon the costs of the day, I do not know what change has taken place in the price of materials and labour during the past five years.

Thomas Hilton examined.—I am Manager of the Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Mills. I have had ten years' experience in Spinning Mills in England. Our Mill is situated on the Parell Road; it is not in working order yet. I have seen the Throstle Mill several times, and inspected it thoroughly once. As far as I could see the building was good and the machinery was in good working order. I examined the yarns, it was a very fair class of yarns. The capital of our Company is fifteen lacs; our Mill has 30,000 spindles. I cannot say exactly what sum would be required to establish a Mill like the Throstle Mill. From what I saw of it, I should think its cost was about five and a half lacs. We require a greater number of hands to work a mill here than in England.

Cross-examined.—I think it would take three native workmen to work as much as one English workman. The English spinner gets 9s. to 24s. a week; while the native spinner here gets Rs. 8 to 14 per month. There is no necessity for having 21,000 spindles, but you could work more economically with a larger number of spindles.

John Remarrow examined.—I am Mill-wright and Engineer of the Throstle Mill Company. I have been four years in employment. The engine was set working in February 1860, but the Mill did not commence working until the following June. In the following January the whole of the machinery was working. There are 21,000 spindles in the Mill. We had great difficulties in getting the Mill to work. The bursting of the boiler on one occasion caused delay for about six weeks in the working of the Mill. The boilers, except one, are all in good order now. The machinery had to be changed, owing to bad floor. It was taken out and the floor had to be reconstructed.

Cross-examined.—I know the Victoria Spinning Mill. There are 9,000 spindles in that Mill; I do not like its boiler. I do not profess to understand anything about yarns. I am not a spinner. I saw nothing irregular in the Victoria Mill yarn. The Victoria Mill probably has cost half as much as the Throstle Mill has. From what I have seen I can well believe that five and a half lacs have been expended in the Throstle Mill. I know the Pestonjee Cola Mill at Chowpatty; it has 500 spindles.

James Brooksby examined.—I am Manager of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Mill. I have had twenty years' experience in the Mill business in England. I have inspected the Throstle Mill; I examined its machinery. So far as I have seen it, it appears to be in fair working order. The machinery appears to be all of recent manufacture. I examined the yarns, they were of very fair quality. As far as I could judge a Mill like the Throstle Mill would cost about four and three quarter lacs.

Cross-examined.—I have been only three months in Bombay. I have heard that there has been a rise in the price of labour and materials during the past five years.

To the Court.—I did not measure the building. I base my calculation upon the number of spindles. I cannot say what would be the cost of the building.

Cooverjee Rustomjee deposed.—I am Secretary to the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company. I was employed last April. The Company gave dividend of Rs. 200 in June 1860 for the first time from the beginning. The original shares were each Rs. 2,500.

Mr. W. H. Crawford examined.—I am Solicitor of Cowasjee and the other defendants. I remember the meeting of 2nd October 1860. I attended it at the request of Cowasjee to watch his interest. I attended it as a shareholder. I was made a shareholder at his own request. The meeting commenced two minutes after four. At that time there were a good many shareholders present when the proceedings opened. It was held in Mr. Faithfull's office. I was unanimously elected Chairman. There was no one else competent to take the Chair, and I accepted the offer. The minutes of the previous meeting were read for the purpose of being confirmed. The first resolution was with reference to the passing of accounts; previous to the resolution the auditors' report was read, and there was no open discussion upon it; there was mere conversation among the shareholders. The shareholders were all natives; there was no formal debate nor informal dispute. They were simply speaking to each other. I put the resolution before the meeting. Four of the shareholders voted against the resolution; the remainder twelve in number voted in its favour. These four held seven shares, being less than the number held by the others. That being so the resolution was carried. The twelve supporters held twenty shares. The scrutiny was made immediately after the meeting was over. I corrected the minutes before they were copied by the Secretary. Of the four who voted against the resolution I knew personally Khan Mahomed Habibhoy, Natthoo Keshoo and Habibhoy Ibrahim Khan not sure whether the fourth was Veerchund Deepchund, or Chutturbhoy Jaitha. I have not the least doubt that the resolution was carried by the majority. Lallbhoy Vulloobhoy came in with Mr. Faithfull; he was not in the room when the resolution was carried. Mr. Faithfull came in very shortly after the resolution was passed, and before anything else was done. He asked me what had been done, and I read the minutes to him. He said he objected to the accounts personally and on behalf of Lallbhoy. He then addressed the meeting. He said the first thing that ought to have been done was to have received the report of the Directors. I said it was perfectly competent then to read the report if it was ready. He complained of Cowasjee's management generally, saying the concern was in a ruinous state owing to the neglect and mismanagement of Cowasjee; he did not charge Cowasjee with fraud. He then proposed a resolution that the accounts be taken to the Supreme Court, and Mr. Keir be appointed Solicitor; votes were first inadvertently taken by show of hands, and I declared the proposition to be lost; but afterwards notes were taken per shares, and the proposition was carried by a majority of seven. I did not vote at that meeting. I attended all the subsequent meetings of the Company, not in the capacity of shareholder, but with the express consent of Mr. Faithfull and other Directors. Subsequent to the meeting of 3rd October, Cowasjee made a call of Rs. 500 to carry on the expense of the Mill; that was done under legal advice.

Cross-examined.—Mr. Frederick Heycock was present when I was elected a Chairman I cannot say he was incompetent to fill the chair; he was not acquainted with the routine of meeting business. I transferred my share to Cowasjee immediately after the meeting. I swear Lallbhoy was not in the room when the resolution about accounts was put to vote. I did not enquire what the native shareholders were speaking to each other about. Mr. Faithfull came in twenty minutes past four. When I took the chair I was not aware that Mr. Pollock had shares; I knew Mr. Faithfull had shares. I did think it strange that Mr. Faithfull was not present, but I made no enquiry as to his absence. I was aware that he was opposed to Cowasjee Nanabhoy and his accounts; and did not hurry over the resolution in Mr. Faithfull's absence. The meeting was held precisely at four at the express desire of Mr. Faithfull who told the Secretary that it should be punctual. The accounts were not read out; the balance sheet was not produced to me. Mr. John Dwyer was also present, I do not think from his position and experience he was competent to become a Chairman; he is a dealer in oilman's stores, I am quite sure Mr. Faithfull said the concern would not pay; he did say that the expenditure was beyond that stipulated upon and was ruinous to the shareholders. The Secretary has been under the control of the Manager. The scrutiny of the votes took place at my office after I had left Mr. Faithfull's.

Re-examined.—The accounts were not read out, because the usual practice is to lay them before the meeting and pass them by a resolution. There was no manufacturing of votes. I had told Cowasjee that I would not vote upon the share given to me.

Cowasjee Nanabhoy examined.—I am the first defendant in this suit. I am Manager of the Throstle Mill Company, and also of the Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company; of the latter since 1855, it is a larger concern than the Throstle Mill. [Witness.—Your Lordship give me interpreter, I speak very common English, not speak good English,—*Chief Justice.*—Do you not serve on the Grand Jury.—*Witness.*—Yes, I do.—*Chief Justice.*—How do you understand the proceedings there. *Witness.*—I understand very common English, not properly; *Chief Justice.*—Then you should no longer serve on the Grand Jury.] Interpreter was hereupon allowed to this witness. In January 1857 I executed these articles of partnership with the shareholders of the Throstle Mill Company. I originally held twenty-seven or twenty-nine shares. I now hold nineteen shares. The scheme of the Throstle Mill Company originated with me. I have the organisation of it from the beginning. It has been in full working order since a year. When the Company was started, there were three Spinning Companies in existence, the Oriental, the Bombay, and the Victoria Spinning Companies. I had not much difficulty in organising the Company, except that the materials were all dear. Since the last three years wood, chunam, stones, labour have risen in price. I got the ground from my brother under a Guzzetee lease, for ninety-nine years; the rent is Rs. 200 a month. It is a very moderate and reasonable rent. The Victoria Mill ground is smaller than this, and the rent is Rs. 185 a month. The shareholders knew of this lease, and they did not complain of it. The ground is more than sufficient for all the purposes of the Mill. The machinery and building have all been paid for. No accident happened to the machinery. We lost a vessel in which the portion of machinery was shipped; it was insured. The shareholders from time to time visited the mill while the building was going on and the machinery was being put in. I have entered all the payments into my books. I have always kept regular books, they were open to the shareholders. Many times the shareholders asked to see the books. I ordered my clerk to show them. They never complained to me with respect to the books. The alterations were made in the floor, before the mill was in full working order; they were made in consequence of the machine shaking. The alterations have well paid, though they cost about Rs. 12,000. There are about six or seven hundred workmen employed in the Mill. We had great trouble in getting hands; when old hands joined the rival mills, we had to train up new hands. Cotton has risen to an unprecedented price during the last eighteen months. Under ordinary circumstances, the Mill would require two years and a half to work before it begins to pay. After the end of two years and a half I expected a dividend of twenty per cent. The Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company paid a dividend of Rs. 1,000 on every share of Rs. 5,000 paid up, three years after it commenced to work. Prior to the meeting of 3rd August 1861 I did not tell Mr. Faithfull that I would pay a dividend in the January following; I do not remember having had conversation with him about dividend. I fixed no date for paying dividends. Prior to that meeting I had had no conversation with Lallbhoy regarding payment of dividends. I did offer to Mr. Faithfull a guarantee of nine per cent., on condition of his giving up the surplus profits. I was sincere in that offer, because I believed the Mill would pay. [*Chief Justice.*—Would you pay nine per cent. now] How can I do so now, the price of cotton is so high. During my experience of thirty-two years in mercantile life I never saw such prices of cotton. We are now obliged to work the Mill by economy, in order that the machines might not get rusted and damaged. Four lacs were paid up by the calls. I borrowed money to pay for the surplus expenditure on my own credit. The whole cost was about Rs. 5,60,000. I borrowed the money on the best terms possible. The shareholders knew that I was borrowing money to complete the Mill. The first meeting held after the Mill was completed was on 3rd August 1861. I called the meeting, for the purpose of considering the accounts. Prior to the meeting I gave instruct

ENGLISH PRESS.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

(From the Overland Mail, Nov. 3.)

Advices have been received from New York to the 22nd ult. There appears now to be no immediate prospect of any further military operations of importance in Virginia. According to previous advices, M'Clellan had crossed the Potomac at Harper's Ferry. One division of his army had marched up to Shepherstown Ford, and another had advanced as far as Charleston, where he had fixed his head-quarters. The main body of the Confederates were in the neighbourhood of Winchester, occupying a line from Bunker's Hill to the Shenandoah, and blocking up the valley. These movements, according to all established probabilities, were to be regarded as the precursors of a great battle, but we are now informed that, on the evening of the 21st ultimo, M'Clellan's head-quarters were at Harper's Ferry, and that reconnoitring parties were returning to that place with the news that the Confederates were massed in heavy force between Charleston and Martinsburg. It was even said that M'Clellan is unable to advance for the want of clothing and shoes, and intends going at once into winter quarters; but a still later account reports that his pickets had been extended two miles, and that "an advance was considered probable." A telegram received by the *Times* from its special correspondent in New York, states that—"The Republican and Abolition party have recommenced their opposition to General M'Clellan, and call loudly for his removal from the command of the army of the Potomac. The President is unable to order an advance against the Confederates at Winchester. General M'Clellan opposes an advance on the ground that he has not force sufficient, and that such force as he has is ill provided with shoes and other necessaries. The Confederates under general Lee are in great force between Charleston and Winchester. General 'Stonewall' Jackson is at Bunker's Hill. It is asserted in Washington that if General M'Clellan be not removed Mr. Stanton will retire from the cabinet." The *New York Herald* professes to be acquainted with General Lee's programme, which, it says, is as follows: "To keep his army well in hand in its present position, and to make such manœuvres at and near Winchester as well induce the Union army to cross into Virginia as soon as General M'Clellan feels himself to be strong enough to do so; then to retreat, drawing the Union army after him, probably to Front Royal, or to some other point in the Shenandoah valley, where he can have the choice of position, and then fall upon the Union army, with the hope of defeating General M'Clellan. General Johnston, in the mean time, to advance from Culpepper and Warrenton to Aldie, so as to be between General M'Clellan and Washington, in order to cut off his retreat to the capital, and to act as a reserve to general Lee in case of need."

The raid made by Stuart's Cavalry into Pennsylvania appears to have been effected almost without molestation, and has excited much admiration, even in the North. A Pennsylvanian paper gives the following account of the proceedings of General Stuart's troopers at Chambersburg:—

"The town was fairly occupied about seven o'clock in the evening. Shortly afterwards a large portion of them made directly for the warehouse and cars, in which were stored a great quantity of Government goods, consisting principally of uniforms and a small quantity of boots. Not long afterwards the whole town was converted into one vast dressing-room. On every hotel porch, at every corner, on the greater portion of street-doorsteps—in fact, all over the town, might be seen rebel cavalry donning Yankee uniforms and throwing their own worn-out and faded garments into the street. In many instances one man would ensconce his pedestals into two or three new pairs of pants, as many coats, and with the same number of caps hanging about him. The streets became full of dirty rebel clothing. It is a noticeable fact that that many of them had on Union uniforms when they entered the town, and a number of their horses were marked 'U.S.' During the night, until day-break, a portion of them scoured the country round in quest of horses, and captured about 600. Ten of them belonged to the Hon. A. K. M'Clure, and were fine animals. The rebels fed their horses at the corn-fields around Chambersburg. The road for five or six miles towards Harrisburg is strewn with corn-stalks that were gathered in the fields and brought to the edge of the road for the horses. The horses of those that remained in the town were ranged along the streets, facing the sidewalks, and remained there for the night, the riders lying around in different directions. It is not known that they made any attempt to enter a single private house. The taverns were all visited directly after they arrived, and a considerable quantity of whisky punished, for which payment was generally proffered in Confederate scrip. The men were, as a general thing, friendly and even socially disposed towards the inhabitants, entering into conversation with the citizens in the taverns, barber shops, &c. In one instance one of them entered a tavern in which were several citizens, and slightly hesitated at the door. Some one remarked, 'Come in, we won't hurt you,' whereupon he entered, remarking, 'Well, perhaps not; but some of you Yankees lie so.' With the exception of the occurrences above related, the night was quietly spent. Preparations for leaving the town were commenced about daylight. Combustibles were placed in the railroad depot, the warehouse in which Government stores were kept, and the machine shop, and a train laid to the powder magazine at the warehouse. The stolen horses were got together, a large Government waggon with four horses and two or three ambulances found in the town were well filled with military clothing, &c., and each cavalry man had a quantity of clothing piled up before and behind him, in many instances the pile reaching up to his chin. Three locomotives, and the same number of passenger cars belonging to the Cumberland Valley Railroad, were then utterly destroyed; the buildings stated above were fired and totally consumed. They waited long enough to see that the destruction would be complete, and at eight o'clock in the morning the whole party left the town, each man and horse a small-sized clothing establishment."

The Northern journals, however, complain of the impunity with which the marauders were allowed to depart. One letter says:—

"The Federals were completely bamboozled regarding the ultimate designs of this enterprising force while they were despatching troops to the points which they supposed were in danger, the Confederate cavalry pushed towards Frederick, the most important depôt of supplies for the army of the Potomac. It hardly seems possible that an attack upon this point could have been anticipated, so efficiently was it supposed to be guarded; but General Stuart is said to have told some one that its capture was within his original plan. He deemed it best, however, to omit the attempt from his programme, and, leaving the town upon his right, dashed through New Market, and turning, to the south-west, struck the Potomac at Edward's and Nolan's Ferries, in the vicinity of Point of Rocks. What had the Federals been doing meantime? Pleasanton's and Stoneman's cavalry were placed on the track of the Confederates as promptly as possible, and when they pursued reached the Potomac, the pursuers were but two or three miles in their rear. To avoid a general engagement, which could only have resulted in disadvantages to themselves, the Confederates divided into small bodies, and crossed at different points, taking with them all their booty. Their material gains by this brilliant exploit were large quantities of clothing, 2,000 dollars in specie, and 8,000 dollars in United States notes, which they found at Chambersburg, and very nearly 1,000 Pennsylvanian horses, stout steeds which will yet do good service in the Confederate cause. But moral effect of such a performance upon those engaged in it, and in whose behalf it was accomplished, is still more important. In less than thirty-six hours this corps of 2,000 men had ridden over ninety miles, completely 'circumnavigating,' if a nautical phrase is in order, an army of 150,000 men, and escaping with a loss of only eight or ten prisoners."

The Governor of Pennsylvania has written to Washington complaining of the conduct of the Federal generals at Hagerstown in allowing General Stuart's force to escape. He says they knew of the presence of the Confederates in Pennsylvania, and might easily have captured their whole force. It is stated that General M'Clellan gave instructions to the division commander at Poolesville which, if executed, would have prevented the return of General Stuart to Virginia, but that these instructions were not carried out. An investigation into the cause of this error was going on at Washington, with a view to elicit all the facts, and put the charges of this negligence upon the proper parties.

The special correspondent of the *Daily News* tells a curious story, for the authenticity of which he vouches, of a regiment of Connecticut recruits engaged in the battle of Antietam:—

"The regiment, which is composed mainly of farmers and their sons, and was raised under the President's last call, was sent to the Potomac the day after the men were mustered, and reached the army three days before the battle of Antietam. There was no time and no means of drilling them, as the officers were as raw as the men, being in fact the friends and neighbours of the privates—the colonel alone had received a regular military education. Those three days were spent in teaching them to load and fire; company or battalion drill was out of the question. On the fourth day they were engaged, and held their ground in line manfully, but were a last outflanked by an overwhelming force of the enemy. An order came to the colonel to withdraw them; and he was compelled to answer that neither officers nor men were competent to execute any movement whatever; that he could only stay where he was or run away; and there he stood, the men never flinching, under a murderous fire; and they were only released by another corps, when half their number, including the lieutenant-colonel, was stretched on the field."

In Kentucky a dash had been made by the Confederates under General Morgan. 1,500 of them entered Lexington on the 18th ult. and took the town, and 100 prisoners. They then left and met the Federals under General Dumont, near to Versailles. It was reported that an engagement had taken place in which Morgan's troops were routed. This can scarcely be true, however, for according to the latest telegram Dumont was pursuing Morgan, who had captured a train of eighty Federal waggons near Bardstown. A Southern account of the battle of Perrysville has been received, which claims it as a Confederate victory. It asserts that 9,000 Federal prisoners were taken. Several small engagements on the Mississippi and elsewhere are reported. A fight appears also to have taken place near Nashville, in which the Confederates, who were preparing to attack the city, were beaten with a loss of 170 prisoners. General Price, defeated at Corinth, is said to be massing troops at Holly Springs, a station on the Mobile and Ohio railroad, some distance south of Corinth.

General Fremont has again been appointed to a command, and is immediately to proceed to Texas.

Copies of two confidential letters, written by General Beauregard as to the Confederate plans in Kentucky, had fallen into the hands of the Federal Government and were made public. It appears from these captured papers that the programme laid down for General Bragg was really nothing less than the capture of Louisville and Cincinnati, and carrying the war into the North-West. Beauregard even goes so far as to give Bragg minute directions how to proceed, and points out the works that it would be necessary to construct at Louisville and Cincinnati to hold those cities after capture.

The Confederate Congress had adjourned to the 13th November, but previously had authorized Jefferson Davis to adopt any retaliatory measures in the war with the North which he might deem necessary.

A Confederate ram has been launched at Charleston.

The *Richmond Enquirer* thinks there are prospects of an early peace, founded on the battles in Virginia and Maryland. The battle of Antietam, it declares, was for the Federal forces the most terrible defeat of the war. According to the same paper, Mr. Lincoln issued his emancipation proclamation in the hope that foreign nations would interfere, and give him an excuse for terminating the war.

The Hon. T. A. R. Nelson has addressed the people of East Tennessee, denouncing the proclamation in the strongest possible terms.

General Butler has at length gained a victory over his feminine tormentors at New Orleans. The means by which he accomplished this feat are thus described by the *Times*:—

"By proclamation he required every person in the city to register himself or herself as either a friend or an enemy to the United States. The ladies, it might be supposed, would have no difficulty about this. It might be expected that troops of crinolines would have sailed along the streets towards the City-hall to enjoy the pleasure of at once snubbing General Butler and registering himself in the Lincoln Government. But Butler's proclamation was not so easily answered. The cunning general required that they who registered themselves as enemies should at the same time register every item of their private property; and no article could be sued for, or sold, or enjoyed in any way which was not regularly registered. This completely altered the case, for General Butler, while he required this inventory, pointed significantly to the Act of Confiscation, and intimated that the inventory was for his convenience in future proceedings towards carrying the Confiscation Act into effect. Of course this was as much a confiscation of private property in an enemy's country as if Butler and his soldiers had sacked the city, as if Stuart and his troopers had sacked and burnt down Chambersburg. The Federal papers, however, are frantic with delight at the cleverness of the device. One of them gives a vivid picture of the astonishment of a certain 'little Frenchman,' who finds his balance at his banker's stopped, and his check refused, because he had not got his certificate; but the same writer is unbounded in his expression of contempt and distrust at another 'miserable wretch,' who, having no property at all, boldly went alone to the City-hall and registered himself as an enemy to the United States. The great triumph, however, is over the women. To register all their clothes, and trinkets, and smart little equipages, their black lady's maid, and their little balance of pocket money in the bank, and perhaps their heap of cotton bales, and all in order that 'that fright Butler' might toss it into his voracious maw, was not to be thought of. The letterless attorney, whose sharp practice at New Orleans does him such credit, had doubtless never heard of Horace, or of the ode commencing *Ellis si juris tibi perpetui*; but the women seem to have said 'better take a hundred enforced oil oaths unbinding oaths than be thus swindled and plundered.' The result was the women all went up and registered themselves as friends of Lincoln and Butler, and took the oath of allegiance. The delighted correspondent of the *New York Times* declares the scene to have been worthy of study. He says thus:—'The belle and the half-starved seamstress, the dowager with her queenly daughters, and the shrinking women who hopelessly toil for a living, the swarthy creole, the pale New-Englander, and the paler-faced octoroon, were mingled in the crowd.' He thinks that it was evident that many took the oath under a degree of excitement that would be hard to understand by persons who have not lived in New Orleans. It was a bitter draught to swallow that oath, particularly by women, many externally beautiful,' who had rendered themselves locally famous for their denunciation of the National Government, and by their openly-expressed contempt for the national soldiers. 'It was no pleasant position,' he most truly says, 'for such a young lady, after all her protests and vehement declarations of eternal hate, to stand up on the Lyceum stage, and before a thousand people hold up her small jewelled hand, and, pale with confusion and indignation, swear to support the constitution her father, and probably her brother and cousin, had been teaching her for years to contemn and despise.' There are anecdotes also told how different scornful beauties underwent the humiliation of General Butler's Caudian Forks. 'One young miss, as she passed out of the hall, observed to her friend, "Well, really it ain't much, after all, is it, Clotilde?" One tall lady in black—a widow, I presume—of rather the tragic-queen style, descended the marble steps, staring most earnestly on the contents of the certificate. She seemed as if she would annihilate it with her gaze. I suspect she has lost a husband on the battle-fields of the Potomac. She must possess property in New Orleans. Her struggle to save her wealth from confiscation, and her hate for the Government that had, as she supposed, robbed her in weeds, made, most likely, the letter on that "certificate" burn her eyes as fire.' We congratulate General Butler on his triumph over this widow. The next widow will, however, as we fear, require a little more discipline. The general's chronicler proceeds:—'As a contrast to this, another widow came, and tripped away with the flippant remark to her companion, "Upon my word, this affair has caused me more emotion than when I stood up to be married."' What further punishment was inflicted upon this pert widow is not told. Perhaps Butler was in a good humour. He had brought all the 'not very pretty noses' of all his vexatious enemies to the grindstone, and had ground them so that they could not turn them up again. Under the elation of so great a success he could allow one vivacious widow to flaunt before him certificate in hand."

A private letter from New Orleans mentions that Mrs. Philips, the lady who is said to have suffered such barbarous treatment from General Butler for having "smiled" at the Yankee soldiers, has completely lost her reason.

The Irish residents in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, had resisted the draft. The military were called out, and quelled the opposition, after killing four or five men.

A rumour, which is stated to be of doubtful accuracy, prevailed in New York of an apprehended negro insurrection in Virginia. Seventeen negroes who had the anti-slavery proclamation in their possession were said to have been hung.

Mr. Consul Bunch, of Charleston, has reported to the Foreign Office upon the quantity of cotton in the Southern States. His estimate is that there are at least 3,950,000 bales, any portion or the whole of which, however, might at any time be destroyed by the people.

The career of the Confederate gun-boat *Alabama*, or "No. 290," has awakened the apprehensions of the New York Chamber of Commerce, and its members have passed a resolution stigmatising the destruction of the *Brilliant* by the *Alabama* as "a crime against humanity." An energetic remonstrance was also addressed to this country against the encouragement given to privateering by furnishing the Confederates with vessels of war. British merchants are warned that the fitting out of these vessels in England, and manning them with British seamen, cannot fail to excite wide-spread feelings of exasperation in America, as well as to alienate the feelings of those "who desire to maintain and cherish sentiments of amity with England." A copy of the address, it is stated, will be forwarded to the "Boards of Trade" at Liverpool and London. The *New York Herald* says that several gunboats are in pursuit of the *Alabama*. "This vessel has never been in American waters, but only in British waters, or upon the high sea. This fact may lead to reclamations by our Government upon that of Great Britain for the acts of a vessel that has no stamp of nationality other than British." The master of a vessel which arrived at Liverpool a few days since reports the destruction of four other ships by the *Alabama*. All the crews are paroled prisoners of war, and the masters of those vessels which are not destroyed are obliged to give a ransom bond. In consequence of the extreme danger American vessels run of being captured, policies of insurance have advanced in Liverpool to seven guineas.

Some of the Pennsylvanian Quakers and New York Shakers have pleaded exemption from the draft in both States on the ground of their religious scruples against war. The plea has been allowed in both instances. Emboldened by their success, a few Jews of New York city have petitioned either for exemption or for a change in the diet of the army. Pork and beans being the staple dish—four times a week in some divisions, and seven times a week in others, they claim that compulsory service with such food is a violation of their religious liberty, and that their objection is as valid as that of the Quakers.

The "fall elections" were not yet over, but it is believed the result will be favourable to the Republicans in Pennsylvania. In Indiana and Ohio, although democrats have been returned, they are said to be "war democrats," that is, opposed to the administration, in so far as it proposes to touch slavery, but ardent supporters of the war itself. At new York a third party appears to have sprung up. General Wadsworth has been nominated for governor by the republicans, and Horatio Seymour by the democrats. It is now stated that General Dix has been nominated by the "Federal Union Party."

The Stockbrokers' Committee of New York has reported that the Government wished gold speculations not to be fostered; and it was supposed that, in accordance with that wish, gold would be struck off the stock list. By the last advices gold was at 34½ premium, but on the 15th ult. it was as high as 37½ per cent., causing an actual depreciation of the paper dollar from 100 cents to 62½ cents.

THE REVOLUTION IN GREECE.

(From the Overland Mail, Nov. 3.)

The rapidity of the insurrection in Greece appears to have been extraordinary. The King and Queen left the capital on the 13th ult. on board the steam corvette *Amelia* to visit Messenia and the eastern portion of the kingdom. On their departure everything was tranquil, and there was nothing to prognosticate an outbreak taking place so promptly. The first disturbances occurred on the 17th in Achaia, the towns of Patras and Missolonghi becoming the centres of the movement. The telegraphic lines having been destroyed, the King could not be informed of what was going on; and on the 21st the Minister of Marine left on board a vessel of war to join their Majesties at Kalamata,, a small town of Messenia. On the 23rd the insurrection had reached Athens, and the same day the downfall of the King and his dynasty was proclaimed. A Paris letter says:—

"The King and Queen, hearing what had taken place in Western Greece, left Messenia on board the *Amelia*, and touched on the 23rd not far from the Piræus. It was while here that they were visited by the Minister of War. Probably acting on his advice, they proceeded to Salamis, and the same night were joined by three other vessels of war. On the following day, as is already known, they had a visit from the foreign Ministers, who had come on board a French frigate, and were accompanied by an English and an Austrian ship. Meantime, information was communicated to the King that the general who had put down the insurrection of Nauplia had a corps amounting, we are told, to 2,000 men, under his orders, and that it was at the King's disposal. The general proposed taking up a position near Athens against the insurgents, in order to intercept their communications. We do not know whether the King accepted the offer; but the next thing heard of him was that he addressed a proclamation to the people, reminding them of their allegiance; while a counter proclamation was issued by the Provisional Government, explaining the causes of the insurrection, and calling upon them to support it. If at any moment the Queen, who, as usual, took the chief management of affairs into her hands, thought that there was a chance of putting down the moment, she and her consort must soon have been undeceived, for the next news we hear of them is their arrival at Corfu on the 27th and, after a short stay, their departure for Venice."

Advices from Corfu state that the crew of the *Amelia*, being badly disposed towards their Majesties, disarmed one of the principal parts of the steam-engine to prevent the vessel from continuing her course. The King and Queen, finding it useless, if not dangerous, to remain on board that vessel then removed to the *Scylla*, which conveyed them to their destination.

"The Greek legation at Paris received the first despatch," says *Le Temps*, "from the Provisional Government on Thursday. It was signed by M. Diamantopulos, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and declared that the revolution was complete all over Greece; that a Provisional Government was constituted under the presidency of M. Boulgaris; and that a national assembly was convoked, for the double purpose of devising a new constitution and electing a new sovereign."

Several candidates are already mentioned as likely to succeed to the vacant throne. The Greeks, it is said, would prefer Prince Alfred of England, with whom the Athenians were much pleased a year or two since, and who would, they think, bring them back the Ionian Islands; but the selection is forbidden by the settlement of 1831. The other candidates appear to be the Duke de Leuchtenberg, grandson of Eugene Beauharnais, brother-in-law to the Czar; Amadeus, second son of Victor Emmanuel; and Prince Ypsilanti, son of the well-known chief of the Hetairia, the secret society which freed Greece. It is believed, however, that Otho is not going to renounce his claims to the throne without some sort of effort to assert them; but, according to some accounts, he thinks of nothing more desperate than an appeal to the European Powers. Meanwhile, the Provisional Government, formed at Athens, has constituted a regular Ministry, and convoked a Constituent Assembly. The simultaneous outbreak of the revolution, and its completeness, shows that it was a preconcerted movement, prepared a long time back. It is not forgotten that shortly after the abortive attempt at Sarnico, revelations in the Turin Parliament disclosed the fact that M. Ratazzi had promised to aid and abet an expedition in aid of the Nauplia insurgents, and it is inferred that the revolution which has proved so successful may have been instigated in more quarters than one. Some extraordinary rumours are, indeed, said to be current in Turin, on this subject. It is rumoured that the Greek and Eastern questions have been arranged between France, Russia, and Italy. Russia is to have the Danubian Principalities and Constantinople. Greece is to be strengthened by the addition of the Islands (save Corfu, which England is to be allowed to retain) and of Thessaly, Albania, &c. A kingdom is to be formed for the ex-Prince of the Principalities, to consist of Servia, Bosnia the Herzegovina, and Montenegro—the succession to devolve upon the present prince of the latter place. Venetia, of course, is to be somehow or other transferred to Italy. And finally, a grand kingdom composed of Hungary, Croatia, Sclavonia, &c., &c., is to be handed over to Prince Napoleon.

It is announced that the three protecting Powers have resolved to allow the Greek revolution to take its course, provided it does not assume an offensive character beyond the Greek frontier. It is said that the Provisional Government has already bound itself by a promise that the revolution will be confined to Greece, consequently the principle of non-intervention will be strictly acted upon by Russia, France, and England.

Business Announcements.

BY THE MAIL.—FOURTEEN SONGS AND BALLADS, written and composed by Prince Ernest (The Duke of Saxe-Coburg) and his Royal Highness the late Prince Albert.

The great exhibition Music Book containing the national and patriotic airs of the principal countries of the world.

McCOMBIE, & WRIGHT.

FISHING TACKLE.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. have to hand an extensive supply of the best made Trolling Rods, Lines, Gut, Hooks, Artificial Flies, Nets, and every other Angler's requisite.

The Medical Hall, Byculla, and the Fort, Bombay 21st June 1862.

A CHANCE FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.—The retail sale of Oilmanstores, Groceries, Perfumery, &c. is to take place at noon, on TUESDAY next, 2nd December 1862, at Messrs. Francis & Co.'s Auction Rooms, Forbes Street. For further particulars see special notice in Auction Advertisement column.

Bombay, 28th Nov. 1862.

BY THE OVERLAND MAIL.—GREAT NOVELTY.—Received from Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell, a few MUTTON HAMS.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

Church Gate.

Messrs. LAWSON & McKENZIE, SHIP CHANDLERS," &c. &c., No. 6, Medow Street, Fort, have on hand Ship Chandlery of every description and of the very best qualities; also a few choice Hams and Cheeses at Rs. 1 per lb., and a few Jars of good English Butter, at 12 annas per lb., just landed from the ship *Flying Venus*.

F. BORSINI respectfully informs Officers of the Army and Navy, Merchants, Bankers, and Inhabitants, that he has this day commenced business of HORIZONTAL DUPLEX AND LEVER WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MAKER.

Every description of Watch and Musical Box repaired expeditiously, and accurately.

Charges moderate.—Terms Cash.

4, Medow Street, (upstairs), Bombay, 22nd Sept. 1862.

Auction Announcements.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.

AN AUCTION SALE OF SHOP FURNITURE, BUGGY, HORSE, &c., AT KALBADAVEE ROAD.

(By order of the owner Ismail Mahomed & Co.)

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 2nd inst., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, the Shop Furniture, Buggy, Horse, &c., (by order of the Owner Ismail Mahomed & Co.) at his shop, Kalbadavee Road, the same comprises Carved Furniture, such as Circular, Dining and Camp Tables, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Camp Cots, Chefoniers, Pier Tables, Tea-poys, SideBoards, Pridieu and Arm Chairs, Drawing Room and Folding Chairs, Wardrobes, Presses, Chest of Drawers, Pictures, Single and Double Hanging Argand Lamps, Dumb Waiters, Screens, Sofa Tables, Music Stands, four-post Bedsteads, Dressing, and Washing Tables, Toilet Glasses, Bathing Tubs, Towel Horses, White and Pink Bordered Dinnerset, Glassware, Carpet Bags, and Sundry Miscellaneous Articles, &c. &c.

AT. 1 P.M.

One light Buggy, with Chesnut Pony, and Harness.
One Old Buggy.
No Catalogues and the property is now on view.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

No. 12, Forbes Street, Bombay, 1st Dec., 1862.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE & CO.

SALE OF FANCY GOODS, &c. &c. BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st instant, at his Rooms, in Medow Street, the undermentioned Goods, remaining from last sale, viz.:—

A Case of Folding Stools, Chairs, &c.
A Case 6 Trunks fitted with Perfumery.
A Case Assorted Soap.
A Case Telescopes, Microscopes, Mathematical Instruments, &c. &c.
A Case containing Pocket Books, Pocket Purses, Portfolio, with Writing Apparatus, Ladies Companions Cigar Cases, Match Cases, folding leather writing Desks, &c.
A lot of Gymnastic or Talimkhana Kits.
A large Musical Box.
A Case of Lavender.

AUCTION SALE OF BEST HOGSKIN HUNTING SADDLES AND BRIDLES.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, this day, MONDAY, the 1st instant, at one o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, in Medow Street, a few best Hogskin Hunting Saddles and Bridles, by Rand and Buckley, (successor to Messrs. Laurie Bedford and Rand) of Oxford Street, London, W.

5 Europe made Rocking Horses.

REWARD Rs. 10.

Lost on or about the 8th instant a big black Newfoundland Bitch, whoever will bring the same to Mr. Rustomjee Pestonjee will get the above reward.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE & Co.

Bombay, 1st December 1862.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO.

SALE BY AUCTION OF OILMANSTORES, GROCERIES PERFUMERY, &c. &c.

To be put up in small lots to suit the convenience of House-keepers and private purchasers.

These Stores Perfumery &c. lately received from London have been expressly prepared for the Bombay Market by the well known purveyor George F. Coward.

Purchasers can buy in small lots and an excellent and unusual opportunity is thus afforded to families and others for laying in supplies at reasonable prices.

Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on TUESDAY the 2nd December, at half past 12 o'clock, an Invoice of the above consisting of

Pickles.	Perfumery.
Jams and Jellies.	Medicus
Tart Fruits.	Scents.
Mustard.	Violet Powder.
Sauces.	Bonbons.
Flavoring Essences.	Lozenges.
Groceries.	Syrups.
Oatmeal.	Olives.
Yarmouth Bloaters in Tins.	Scented Soap.
Salad Oil.	Suncrises.

The above are on view and names may be registered.

Also,

24 Gross Empty Sodawater Bottles.
80 Dozen Blacking in Bottles and Tin.
1 Rice Huller.
10 Sets of large Religious Prints (Chemin de la Croix,) by Basset of Paris, suitable for Roman Catholic Churches.
About 15 dozen Picture Frames, of six sizes.
A few Yorkshire Game Pies, and Bologna Sausages, by Crosse and Blackwell.
50 Dozen Port Wine.
40 do. Tinto Wine.

AT 2½ P.M.

800 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
A few Pieces Furniture Chintz, &c. &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Fresh Hams and Cheese by the last Overland Mail.

Millinery, consisting of Muslin and Lace Shawls, Mantillas, &c.

Saddlery, by MacNaghten of Glasgow, containing single Harness, Reins, Bridles, Hogskin Saddles, Extra Girths, Brushes, &c.

Cordage, about 80 Coils Hemp Rope, Wire Netting, suitable for Garden enclosures.

A few good Gold Geneva Watches, Venetian Carriage Linings, Oil Carpets, for Floor and Stair cases.

St. Estephe Claret, Champagne in pints, and Gin in cases, of 15 flasks.

Superior Hair Oil in large and small bottles, Cod Liver Oil in large and small Bottles and Bailey's vegetable Hair Wash.

N. B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them. FRANCIS & Co.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 1st December 1862.

CRAWFORD & CO.

All Goods purchased are at the risk of the purchaser from the time they are knocked down, and must be cleared away within one days from the date of sale, otherwise they will be sold on account of the purchaser, who will be responsible for all expenses and loss attending the sale. Interest at 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unsettled accounts or balances of same till closed.

No interest will be allowed on proceeds of sales or any balance thereof, which are not withdrawn on due date.

Goods paid for, and not cleared away within one fortnight from day of purchase will be sold off, and any balance remaining after deducting all expenses will be held in account without interest.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey Goods, such as Shirtings, Long Cloths, Madapollams, Jacconets, a few Bales Mule and Water Twists, &c. &c.

1 Case Silk Piece Goods.
1 " Files.

On account of the underwriters.

E. C. 19 Cases 76 dozens quarts Port Wine landed ex *Gunjo*, Cullian Pursad Tindal now in hand from Kurrachee.
82 Bundles Gunnies.
122 Pieces Madapollams.
88 Pieces and Remnants Chintz.
25 Remnant Pieces Chintz.
18 Remnant Madapollams.
3 Bags Almond.
7 Bundles Bengal Twine.
4 Bundles Coir Rope and Line.
1 Barrel Alum.

On account of the Concerned.

3 Casks Silvia Cochineal.

ALSO AT 3 P.M.

Near Sir Jamsetjee's Cotton Screws in the fort.

31 Dhoorras Cotton purchased by Surufaily Furzoolabhoy at Panwell, and which having been found of very inferior quality.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will by order of the surviving Mortgagee, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of December next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, all that piece or parcel of Paramkunee Land or Ground with the Messuages, Tenements, or Dwelling Houses erected and built thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 19, 20 and 21, situate between Chinch Bunder second and third Rows, without the Fort Walls of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement sixty feet in length and forty feet in breadth be the same a little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Public Road called Chinch Bunder Third Row, on or towards the West also by the Public Road called Chinch Bunder Second Row, on or towards the North by the House of Ally Saheb Watway, and on or towards the South by a House, the property of the Estate of the late Ahmed Saheb Moosa deceased, being the property of Shaik Ahmed Dubasee the Mortgagor.

Further particulars of the property may be obtained and the conditions of sale seen at the Office of the undersigned, the Solicitor for the Mortgagee, at No. 3, Rutherfield Street, Fort.—Dated, 29th November 1862.

G. S. JUDGE,
Solicitor for the Mortgagee.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

NEW CARRIAGES

Just landed ex-Chatham and Caduceus.

A Prince's Pattern Park Phaeton with all the latest improvements built of the best materials, by Jno. Barton & Sons.

Just imported.

A Handsome fashionable and light English-built Buggy by Newton of Long Acre.

A Shigram with Ray Horse and Harness.

SCREW JACKS,

To lift six tons, with extra lifts—Haley's Patent.

WINES.

Good Port Wine	Rs. 18 per dozen.
Good Sherry	" 18 per dor.

Sound Bombay bottled Allsopp's Beer, in Quarts and Pints, Rs. 4 and 2-12 respectively.

CHERRY BRANDY.

Bernard & Co's finest Cherry Brandy—
In quarts ..... Rs. 13 per dozen.
In pints ..... " 7-8 "

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 1st December 1862.

COPPER PLATE PRESS FOR SALE.—A NEW IRON COPPER PLATE PRESS, with Heater, Jigger, Fronting, Blanketing, Ink, Frankfort Black, Strong and Middle Burnt Oil, Whitening, Dabber, Leather, and Canvas, &c. For price, apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

Business Announcements.

G. B. WELLS & SON, VETERINARY SURGEON AND FARRIER.—G. B. Wells begs to inform the gentry and public of Bombay, that he has practised the Veterinary art for upwards of 21 years in this Presidency, and having now admitted his son in the firm, he has arranged to extend the practice on a much larger scale than he has hitherto done, and begs to assure those who would patronize him that he will use his exertions to afford satisfaction, and trusts by a steady and constant supervision of the establishment to secure and merit a large share of public favour.

No charge will be made for any horse he has failed to cure.

Horses shod so as to prevent cutting at Rs. 2 each.
Horses shod that do not cut at Rs. 1-8.
Certificates for soundness or unsoundness of Horses at Rs. 5.
Horses broken in for saddle and side saddle.

It is needless to state that G. B. Wells has had experience and practice in his profession in and out of the army for the last 35 years, and has a perfect knowledge of the anatomy of Horses Hoofs, &c.

Ark Farm, 27th Nov. 1862.

ROSSELET & Co.—Watchmakers and Jewellers have always on hand an assortment of fine Jewellery, Clocks, Watches, Eye and Opera Glasses, Musical Boxes, &c.

All orde s for repairing articles carefully and promptly attended to.

Rosselet & Co. would be grateful for a continuance of the extensive patronage and public favor they have hitherto received, and will do all in their power to merit it.

JUST RECEIVED, per ship *Empress of India*.—A fresh consignment of the celebrated Parrafin Candles.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

A FEW CHUBBS' PATENT WROUGHT IRON STRONG HOLDFAST FIRE RESISTING SAFES, of sizes, some of them of the largest sizes ever imported, suited for Banks and other public Companies. To be seen at the late Bank of Bombay Premises. Apply to Hormusjee Bomanjee at Messrs. B. & A. Hormusjee.

JUST RECEIVED.—Per Ships *Caledonian* and *Sea Horse*. Tennent's Beer in quarts and pints. Tennent's Porter in quarts and pints, in magnificent condition.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

MRS. HERN, Milliner and Dress-Maker, No. 3, Medow Street, Fort.

DORABJEE HORMUSJEE, MILLINER, No. 20 MEDOW STREET, FORT.—Always on hand a choice selection of Millinery, &c.

MRS. McAULEY.

NO. 28, APOLLO STREET, FORT.—Just to hand a choice selection of fashionable Millinery for the present season, moderately priced to ensure ready sale.

N.B.—Wedding and Mourning articles always on hand.

MRS. HERN,
MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER,
3, Medow Street, Fort.

BEGS to intimate that she has just received several cases of

NEW GOODS,

consisting of Trimmed and Untrimmed Crinoline and Straw Bonnets and Hats for Ladies and Children, made up Bonnets, Infant's Hoods and Hats, Feather Tufts.

A nice assortment of Flowers, Ribbons, Bonnet Caps, Black and White Tulle Falls, Velvet Head-dresses, Coronets ornamented with Steel.

A choice selection of Wreath and Bouquets.

Plain and Fancy Silks, Bright, Black and White ditto, Plain and Fancy Mohairs, Etoile Gauze and Fancy Grenadines, suitable for Dinner and evening wear, Organdi Muslins Printed Cambrics, Warm Dresses for ladies going "home"- in fine Linsey Woolsey, Brochè, Brochè Crossover and Brochè Genippes.

London made up Skirts, also Morning Wrappers and Jackets, Zouave Jackets, and Bodies in Muslin and Silk Andalusian Vests.

Corsets and Expansion Shirts.

Maltese Sets Sleeves and Collars, Maltese ditto Cuffs and Collars, Muslin ditto Sleeves and Collars, Linen Cuffs and Collars;

White and all the new Colors in Tarlatans, White fine Swiss and Spotted Book Muslins, Black and White Plain and Figured Brussels Netts, Black Lace Tunics, Gold Spotted Blond for Ball Dresses, Tulle Berthes, Parisian Fans.

BRIDAL WREATHS, &c.

Bouquets, Flowers and Favors, Veils in Limerick Honiton and Tulle.

BRIDAL BONNETS.

White Lace Flouncing, Embroidered and Lace Trimmed Handkerchiefs, Plain ditto, White and Colored Lisans Shawls, White and Black Grenadine square Shawls, Fancy Checked and Striped Llama Shawls; Grenadine Cloaks and material for making up ditto, Black Glace Mantles, Spanish, Lace Shawls and Mantles.

FAMILY MOURNING.

Black soft Patent Crêpe, fine Black Paramatta Norwick and French Barèges Tamatave French Merino, Black Grenadine for Cloaks, Crêpe Trimmings, Crêpe Sets Collars and Sleeves, Crêpe Falls and Veils, Black Shawls, Crêpe and Crinoline Bonnets. Jet Brooches and Buckles.

Air-tight Japan Tin Boxes.

Particular attention given to Wedding and Mourning orders.

No orders can be attended to, unless containing a remittance for Goods required, or reference in B